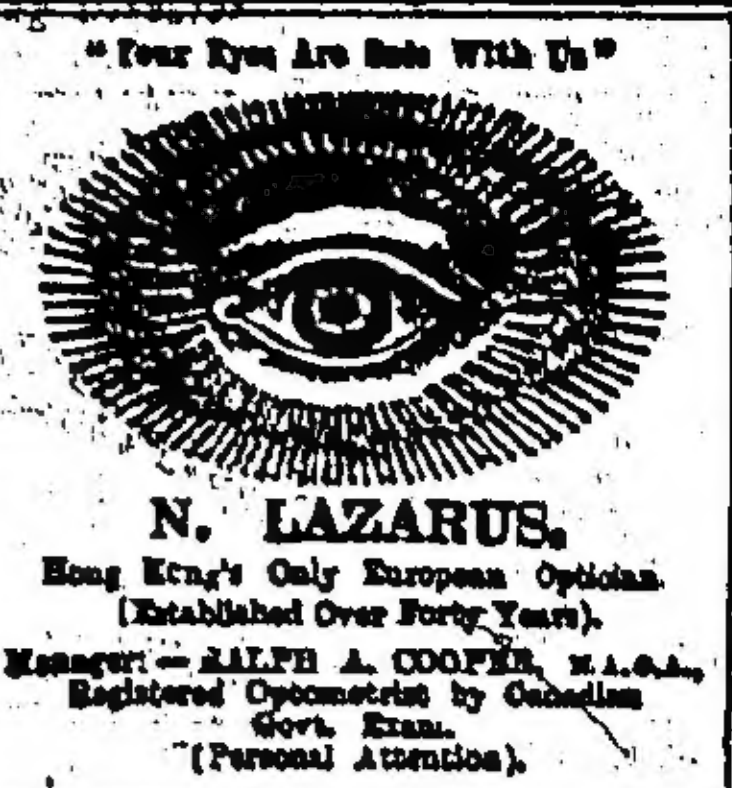


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No. 22,005 號伍零零什式萬式第 日肆拾月式拾辰戊 HONG KONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1929. 拜拜禮 日肆廿月壹年九廿百九千壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

UP TRAINS											
STATIONS	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11
Kowloon Dep.	8.40	8.55	9.08	9.25	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30
Yau Ma Tei Dep.	8.49	—	—	9.25	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30
Shatin Dep.	7.01	—	—	9.39	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50
Tai Po Dep.	7.15	—	—	9.53	10.33	10.48	11.03	11.18	11.33	11.48	12.03
Market Dep.	7.30	—	—	10.10	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20
Ma On Shan Dep.	7.45	—	—	10.25	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35
Sha Tin Dep.	7.55	—	—	10.35	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45
Shum Chai Dep.	8.05	—	—	10.45	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55
Canton Arr.	12.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DOWN TRAINS											
STATIONS	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11
Canton Dep.	—	—	—	8.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Chai Dep.	—	—	—	8.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sha Tin Dep.	—	—	—	8.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ma On Shan Dep.	—	—	—	8.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Market Dep.	—	—	—	9.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tai Po Dep.	—	—	—	9.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin Dep.	—	—	—	9.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yau Ma Tei Dep.	—	—	—	9.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kowloon Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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FIRE THRILL IN A THEATRE.

MOTOR-CYCLE BLAZE ON THE STAGE. GIRL PERFORMER CHEERED.

A motor-cycle burst into flames in the middle of the stage at Maskelyne's Theatre, Langham-place, on Christmas Eve, in full view of a crowded house, and burned fiercely for some minutes.

This thrilling and unexpected incident, occurring at the end of an afternoon of marvellous "magic," took the audience so much by surprise that for a few moments they wondered whether this was another triumph of conjuring. By the time they realised that it was a real outbreak of fire, and not part of the "show," they had passed the panic moment, and there was no danger of a stampede.

Audience's Cheers.
Nearly all the audience at the fire-out-watching the efforts to extinguish it with chemical spray, fire hose, and sand—and they cheered at the finish. Mr. Jasper Maskelyne had the ends of one or two fingers slightly damaged. He was the only "casualty."

The motor-cycle was part of the apparatus of a "Mile-a-Minute Mystery," invented by Mr. P. T. Selbit, showing a "convict's escape" and a "vanishing motor." This was the last turn of the performance.

The stage was hung on three sides with coloured curtains. The motor-cycle came in from behind, with a side-car in the form of a steel cage, made of bright, shining bars. The cage was about as tall as a man, and wide enough for a man to stand in.

Mr. Selbit explained that this was supposed to be the latest Chicago method of rushing a desperate criminal to gaol, and he introduced the "criminal"—a pretty girl, in a kind of Robinson Crusoe hat. Boys and men from the audience went on the stage and padlocked the "criminal" in a wooden case, with head and legs outside. Her ankles were "hand" cuffed, and she was pushed into the steel cage. Then the cage was enclosed with four steel plates, back, front, and sides.

The next thing that should have happened was this: the motor-cyclist should have rushed his machine, with side-cage, round and round the stage, as if he were dashing through the Chicago streets. Then the cage should have been opened in view of the audience, disclosing that the padlocked girl had vanished into space while the cage was going round the stage.

Burst Of Flame.
What actually happened was that, just as the motor-cyclist "started up," a burst of flame came from the neighbourhood of the carburettor. The motor-cyclist was off the machine like a shot. The flame shot up about a foot and a half, and spread out like a large quivering flower.

In a few seconds an attendant hurried on the stage with a long conical chemical extinguisher. He squirted a continuous stream of chemical mixture on the flames. The more he squirted the more the flames jumped about—but they did not go out.

NEW ARTIFICIAL COTTON.

MANUFACTURED FROM FIBRE. SENSATIONAL DROP IN PRICES PREDICTED.

London, January 14th (U.P.).—Egyptian cotton-growers are concluding arrangements for the production of the new "English artificial cotton" on a large scale, according to private advice received here. "Artificial cotton," the name given to the substitute for cotton which has been developed by C. J. Hedley-Thornton and which comes from a weed, is threatening to become a serious competitor to the coarser kinds of real cotton.

It is understood that the new product can be sold at a fixed price of sixpence a pound whereas the price of real cotton in Lancashire averages about tenpence a pound.

A Problem Solved.
Hedley-Thornton, an analytical chemist, has been working in conjunction with colleagues on this problem for some years. In a recent interview he told the United Press that he had his co-worker, Gaston de Fleury, first discovered the secret while in British Guiana.

The two chemists noticed a bird's nest lined with cotton-like material in a land where cotton was not grown. Months of patient observation enabled them to discover where this material came from. The bird is said not only to have shown them the weed, but also to have revealed the method of stripping the fibre from the stalk. Since that time the two men have been performing exhaustive tests, first to ensure the weed's growing to its maximum productiveness, then as to the best method of converting the fibre into a marketable cotton-like stuff, and finally as to what soils and climates were best fitted for producing the substitute.

Several hundred acres are now under cultivation in Sussex and Essex, but it has been found that the British climate will only permit the raising of one crop a year. The arrangements now going forward in Egypt contemplate the planting of two crops a year.

Ready By July.
The backers of the venture declare that a minimum of three to four million pounds of fibre will be available for spinning by next July. They also emphasize that they do not rely on the fibre for their profits. The roots, shives and leaves of the weed provide revenue sufficient to justify the growing of the plant; the fibre is purely a by-product.

For this reason, declares Hedley-Thornton, if by any chance growers of real cotton should be able to meet the price of sixpence a pound, the artificial product could be sold for as little as a penny a pound.

Further points cited in favour of the new substitute are: the yield per acre is expected to be between seven and eight hundred pounds as against approximately four hundred pounds yield in the case of real cotton, the weed grows best in loose and sandy soil, it has been successfully grown as far north as Canada, and it requires only about one third the amount of dye as does real cotton.

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If, when at home, they will call or telephone to the above address, they will receive the utmost assistance and the latest available information on all subjects of enquiry will be placed at their disposal.

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day (January 24th.)	Friday (January 25th.)	Saturday (January 26th.)
Annual Sports: Ellis Kadoorie Indian School, I.R.C. ground, 9 p.m. Legislative Council Meeting, 2.30 p.m. Helena May Institute Musical: French Modern Music, 5.30 p.m. Football: 1st Rugby, Interport Trial, Club v. Army, 5 p.m. H.K.V.D.C. Mounted Infantry Company Reunion Dinner, H.K. Hotel, 8 p.m. Queen's Theatre: "The Battle of the Sexes" World Theatre: "A Regular Fellow" Star Theatre: At 5.15 p.m. "The Circle." Fred Coyne Musical Comedy Company: "Blue Birds." Star Theatre, 8.15 p.m. Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m. Dinner Dance: St. Francis Hotel, 8.30 p.m. Baroque-Mailer-Cut-wed Europe via Canada (Talkykin), 10.30 a.m.	Conversion of St. Paul. Christian Fellowship Meeting Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m. Address by Mrs. Cliff. Hockey: Y.M.C.A. 2nd XI. v. H.K. Club "A", King's Park, 8 p.m. Prize Giving: Ellis Kadoorie School, 10.30 a.m. Burns Dinner: Volunteer Headquarters, 8 p.m. Queen's Theatre: "The Battle of the Sexes." World Theatre: "High School Hero." Star Theatre: At 5.15 p.m. "Law of the Range." Fred Coyne Musical Comedy Company: "On the Road," Star Theatre, 8.15 p.m. Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m. Dinner Dance: St. Francis Hotel, 8 p.m.	Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club Menagerie Race. Cricket:—Division I.: University v. Chinese B.C., Kowloon v. Royal Artillery (F), Hong Kong C.C. v. Civil Service (F), Division II.: Royal Navy v. Kowloon, Craigengower v. Royal Engineers, Civil Service v. Hong Kong (F), H.K. Electric v. University (F), Police v. Recreio (F). Football:—Sunday Herald Cup: England v. Portugal, 2nd Div. Small Units v. South China "B," South China "A" v. Kowloon, Recreio v. K.O.E.B., Queen's v. Royal Artillery, St. Joseph's v. Eastern, R.A.F. v. Chinese, Navy v. University. Queen's Theatre: "The Battle of the Sexes." World Theatre: "The High School Hero." Star Theatre: At 5.15, "The Law of the Range." Fred Coyne Musical Comedy Co. "On the Road," Star Theatre, 8.15 p.m.

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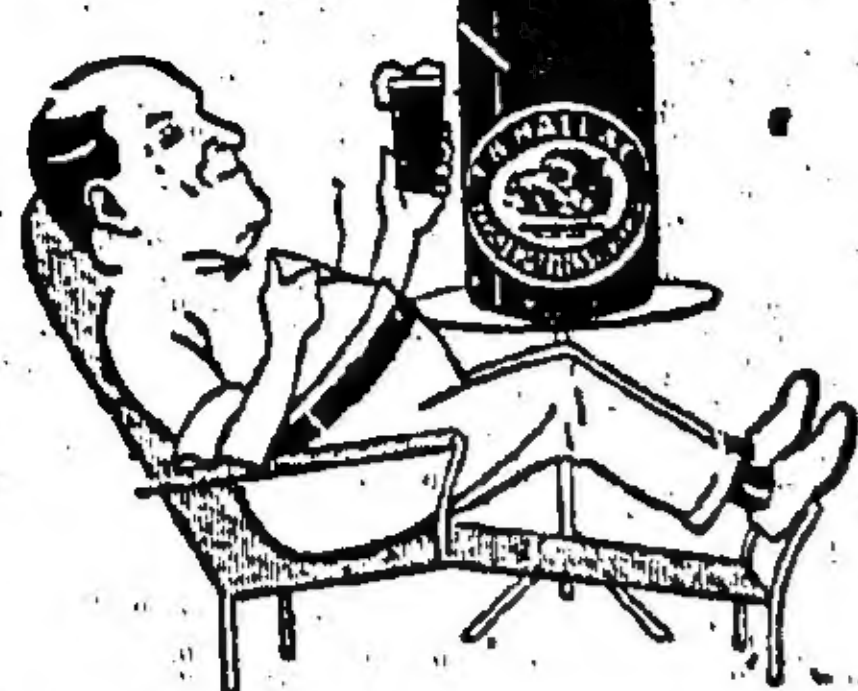
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HONG KONG.

Money and Markets

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Quotations at yesterday's local market for rice, sugar and other foodstuffs were as follows:—

Rice.	Per Picul.
Green Seal White	\$6.38
Red Seal Broken	5.88
Hung Ting White Siam	6.88
Blue Three Sheep	8.48
Green Double Sheep	8.20
Blue Seal White	6.52
Red Seal New	5.07
Green Seal No. 1 Broken	5.99
Green Seal No. 2 Broken	5.79
Green Seal White	5.82
White Bran	3.49
Blue Seal Glutinous	6.43
Blue Seal Brewer	6.52
Sugar.	Per Picul.
Big coarse powdered	\$7.78
No. 18 coarse powdered	7.38
No. 20 coarse powdered	7.50
No. 24 coarse powdered	7.70
Miscellaneous.	Per Picul.
Teasaid Oil	\$22.40
Red Tea	40.00
Sago	9.00
Green Beans	6.80

CANTON COTTON YARN REPORTS.

Trade in cotton yarn on the 22nd instant, improved and prices showed a notable increase. Quotations were as follows:—

	Per Bale.
No. 42 Five Sons	\$560
Fui Hee	532
Butterfly	534
No. 32 Pine Deer	484
Tin Koon	458
Cheung Hi	458
No. 20 City of Gold	324
Good Harvest	314
Double Horse	314
Tin Koon	318
Globe	318
Double Elephant	318
Tram Car	308
Shepherd	303
Three Stars	308
Fui Kwai	315
No. 12 Globe	294
City of Gold	277
Peacock	278
Fui Kwai	284
Acropolis	288
Pretty Diamond	278
No. 10 Sailing Vessel	252
City of Gold	253
Peacock	255
Louis Bee	245
No. 6 Lion	202
Lion No. 2	200

CANTON FOOD MARKET.

Quotations at Tuesday's Canton market for rice, sugar, flour and oil were as follows:—

Rice.	Per Picul.
Chai Mi White	\$11.55
Kam Fung Yut	9.40
Red Seal	9.54
See Chim	10.35
Ked Lion	9.78
Green Lion	9.84
Blue Seal	10.00
Three Marks	9.64
Blue Lion	10.00
Blue Seal Brewer	6.18
Green Seal Brewer	6.38
Sugar.	Per Picul.
No. 2 coarse powdered	8.40
No. 3 coarse powdered	8.00
No. 20 coarse powdered	8.20
No. 1 Granulated	11.10
No. 1 Fine Granulated	11.30
Refine White	10.00
Weichow Native	9.80
Flour.	Per Bag.
Man-of-War	\$4.15
Maize	4.25
Sword of Kwantai	4.20
Cheung Luk	4.10
Cannon	4.80
Banana	4.06
Cabbage	4.40
Silver Seal	4.10
Tai Kut	4.42
Five Swallows	4.42
Oil.	Per Picul.
Groundnut	Tails.
Fan Chi	24.50
Min How	24.80
Honau	24.60
Tientsin	24.50
Kwongai Wood	23.00
Kwongai Tea Seed	19.60

CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Canton, Jan. 22nd.
Water Works	\$3.29
Electric Power & Light Co.	5.00
Canton-Hankow Railway	0.49
The Sun Company	7.00
Sincere Company	9.60
Nanyang Bros. Tob. Co.	4.40
Canton Tramways	2.60
Central Bank	6.50
Silver (forward)	4.50

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA.

DIVIDEND AND BONUS.

The Directors of the Bank of East Asia, Ltd., announce that, subject to audit, the profit for the year ending December 31st, 1928, after writing off all charges and making provisions for depreciation, bad and doubtful debts, and including the balance of \$404,641.59 brought forward from 1927, amounts to \$1,350,533.50, which the Directors propose to deal with at the forthcoming annual meeting as follows:—

Dividend of \$6 per share on 50,000 shares, absorbing	\$300,000.00
Bonus of \$3 per share on 50,000 shares, absorbing	100,000.00
Transfer to Reserve.	300,000.00
Bonus to directors, holders of founder shares, and the staff	78,968.76
Written off furniture and fixtures	48,984.50
Carry forward	401,749.74
	\$1,230,633.35

THE SILVER MARKET IN 1928.

CHINA'S DOMINATING INFLUENCE.

The silver market during 1928 may be said to have been marking time, says a Home paper to hand of December 31st, and unless any alteration is made to-day the price of the metal at the end of the year will be the same as that at which it opened on January 2nd—26 7/16d. per ounce.

Fluctuations have been within the range of 9 13/16d. the lowest price having been 29 1/16d., touched in January and again in September, while the highest level of the year was the 29 1/16d. recorded in May last.

The steadiness of the market during the past year has been mainly due to the Chinese demand for silver, caused by the disturbances in that country which prevailed during the "first eight or nine months."

This factor, has been sufficient to counteract the effect of steady selling from most other quarters, and has also induced a certain amount of speculative buying from both India and America. The cessation of hostilities in China has been followed by a falling off in the demand for silver for that country, and a corresponding decline in the price.

Future Outlook.

The future of the metal would seem to depend very largely upon China, as that is the only country of any importance now having a silver currency standard.

The announcement in 1928 of India's adoption of the gold standard caused silver to slump to 24 1/2d. per ounce, and but for the exceptional Chinese demand during the past two years the price might have gone to a low level record. The lowest price ever reached by the metal was 21 11/16d. on November 27th, 1902, while the high record is 36 1/2d., touched on February 11th, 1920, this latter price being due to the exceptional demands caused by the war.

Whether Chinese demands in the future will be sufficient to absorb the increasing output of the metal is doubtful, and the outlook for silver is certainly obscure, a point which should be borne in mind by holders of silver mining companies' shares.

HONG KONG-MACAO STEAMBOATS.

PROPOSED DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the Hong Kong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., announce that, subject to audit, a dividend will be paid of \$1 per share for 1928, writing off steamers' and office furniture \$87,500, and carrying forward to 1929 account \$36,500.

EXCHANGE RATES.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

	London, Jan. 22nd.
Paris	124.10
New York	4.84 31/32
Brussels	34.01
Geneva	25.22
Amsterdam	12.09 1/2
Milan	92.63 1/2
Berlin	20.41
Stockholm	16.14
Copenhagen	18.13 1/2
Oslo	18.10 1/2
Vienna	24.52
Prague	163 1/2
Helsinki	192 1/2
Madrid	29.63 1/2
Lisbon	110
Athens	37 1/2
Bucharest	808
Rio	5 29/32
Buenos Aires	47 7/16
Bombay	1 1/8 1/32
Shanghai	2 1/8
Hong Kong	2 1/8
Yokohama	2 1/8 1/32
Silver (spot)	26 1/2
Silver (forward)	26 1/2

SHANGHAI 1925 INCIDENT.

BUSINESS MEN'S PETITION.

CHINESE NOT SATISFIED.

Shanghai, January 19th (U.P.).—Early action by the National Government towards a settlement of the May 30th Incident of 1925 is anticipated as the result of petitions forwarded to Nanking by a group of prominent Shanghai business men, headed by Yu Ya Ching, shipping and industrial magnate, who has been associated with the activities of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, and Wong Hsiao Lai, president of the "May 30th Tomba Committee," the organization responsible for burial of many victims of the Nanking Road shooting of four years ago.

The petitions filed with the Nanking Government demand that the Shanghai Municipal Council be requested to open formal negotiations for early settlement of the affair. To the Council the governing body of the International Settlement, the incident was closed three years ago with the delivery by the Council to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu of a cheque for \$75,000, which sum the Shanghai Municipal Council had voted to the families of those killed and wounded as a "compassionate grant."

Chinese Demands.

The Chinese, however, have held out for the 13 demands they presented to the Shanghai Municipal Council at the close of 1925. They rejected the findings of the international Court of Inquiry and insisted that their demands be met in full. The Court of Inquiry was composed of three judges—one American, one British and the third a Japanese. The American jurist, Chief Justice Johnson of the Philippines, dissented from the findings of his associates and in a minority verdict held the Shanghai Municipal Police to blame for lack of foresight in dealing with the situation.

The principal points in the 13 Chinese demands are:—

(a) Compensation of \$3,750,000, Shanghai currency, for the families of the Chinese killed and wounded.

(b) Compensation of \$12,000,000, Shanghai currency, for losses incurred by Shanghai Chinese of all classes through the general strike which followed the incident.

Victims As "Martyrs."

The Chinese students, who took part in the agitation and rioting that precipitated the shooting, and others, who as spectators, were caught in the rush of the mobs and literally forced into the muzzles of the police officers' rifles, have been created martyrs by Chinese who continue to manifest interest in the incident and in obtaining a settlement along the lines of the 13 demands. They charge that a total of 25 were killed and between 50 and 60 wounded. The Municipal Police figures are lower.

With the exception of a few bodies which were removed by relatives to their home towns in other provinces for burial, the victims were laid to rest here, first in private burial grounds, and lately publicly interred, amid elaborate rites, in the "May 30 Martyrs' Tomb" in Chapei, which district adjoins the International Settlement.

Funds for the tomb in Chapei were raised by public subscription, the drive for funds being carried out by students.

The \$12,000,000 claim is based on losses sustained through closing of all business for 27 days. The industrial strike lasted three and one-half months and hit foreign mill owners as heavily as the Chinese.

Cause Of Incident.

The May 30th Incident resulted from an agitation by students for the release of a number of mill workers of the Naisai Wai Kaisha arrested and held on charges of rioting. Through technicalities of law, for which the Japanese officials connected with the International Mixed Court are generally held to blame, the arrested mill hands were remanded week after week without their case being brought to trial. It was on this phase of the situation, and on the death of one of mill workers who participated in the rioting, that the student agitators centered their propaganda.

One group of the boy and girl agitators invaded the International Settlement, ignored police warnings to disperse and landed eventually in Louisa Police Station. Their detention, the police claim they were not arrested at the time, caused hundreds of students and Chinese of other classes to invade the police station and to assemble in its neighborhood. The rapidly growing crowd was driven out, with the student agitators, after the latter had been warned they must cease their lecturing in the Settlement and to disperse quietly.

The refusal to heed the police warnings, the gathering of more and more Chinese agitators and spectators, and threats by a dense crowd transformed in a few minutes into an infuriated mob that ignored even the threat of rifles held by a handful of police swiftly precipitated a crisis that did not end until volleys of bullets whose reports went reverberating through the country and were echoed and re-echoed in a similar Sino-foreign incident at the same time in other foreign outbreaks in every treaty port in China.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JANUARY 23rd, 1929.

R.K. Banks	\$1,350 sel. 1,340 nom.
Do.	London \$1,474 nom.
Chartered Banks	\$234 buy.
Maritime Banks, A. & B.	\$234 nom.
Do.	Q. \$244 nom.
P. & O. Banks	\$294 nom.
East Asia Banks	\$288 buy.
Canton Insurance	\$683 buy.
Union Insurance	\$370 nom.
North China Ins.	Tls. 160 buy.
Yantai Insurance	M. \$30 nom.
China Underwriters	\$23 sel.
China Fire Insurance	\$230 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$785 nom.
Donglases	\$384 sel.
H.K. Steamboats	\$27 sel. 27 sa.
H.K. Tugs	\$140 nom.
Indo-China (Prof.)	\$30 buy.
Do.	(Def.) \$30 nom.
Shall Transports	\$94 nom.
Do.	(new) \$84 nom.
Union Waterworks	\$24 buy.
Benguet	\$240 buy.
Kailan Mining Admin.	70/ nom.
Langkats (combined)	Tls. 114 buy.
Do. (single)	Tls. 6 nom.
S'hai Explorations	Tls. 2.90 buy.
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 3.10 buy.
Banks	\$54 nom.
Bronch Mines	17/5 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$124 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$404 sel.
China Providents	\$5 buy. 3.50 sel.
Hongkong	Tls. 184 buy.
New Engineering	Tls. 34 nom.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 106 buy.
Ewo Cottons	Tls. 13.15 sel.
Oriental Cottons	Tls. 2.30 sel.
S'hai Cottons (old)	Tls. 6.54 buy.
Do. (new)	Tls. 6.33 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$9 buy. 9 sel.
H.K. Lands	\$55 nom.
Shanghai Lands	Tls. 168 buy.
Humphreys Estates	\$14.80 buy.
H.K. Realities	\$3.45 buy. 3.70 sel. 84 sa.
H.K. Tramways	\$20.35 buy. 20 1/2 sa.
Peak Trans (old)	\$13 sel.
Do.	\$30 nom.
Star Ferries	\$73 nom.
China Lights	\$18 buy. 12 sel.
H.K. Electric (old)	\$54 buy.
Do. (new)	\$52 nom.
Macao Electric	\$24 buy.
Sandakan Lights	\$5 nom.
Telephones (old)	\$7 nom.
Do. (new)	\$6.50 nom.
China Buses	Tls. 114 buy.
Singapore Tractors	\$8 sa.
Do. (Prof.)	17/6 buy. 15/3 sel.
China Sugars	\$1 buy.
Malayan Sugars	\$234 buy.
Canton Ice	\$34 nom.
Cements (combined)	\$9.70 buy. 10 sel.
Do. (old)	\$7.90 nom.
Do. (new)	\$14 buy.
H.K. Ropes (old)	\$4.50 buy.
Do. (new)	\$5 nom.
United Asbestos	\$5 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$21 sel.
Watsons	\$11.05 buy. 13.30 sel.
Der A Wings	\$0 eta. buy.
Lans Crawfords	\$3.05 nom.
Blackintosh	\$20 nom.
Sincere	\$24 buy.
Wm. Foralls	\$37 sel.
H.K. Amusements	\$27 sel.
H.K. Constructions	\$14 sel.
H.K. Indus. G.S. Bonds	65/ nom.
H.K. Gov. Loans	5% prem. sel. buy.—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales; nom.—nominal.

VORONOFF THEORY CHALLENGED.

SOUP BROTH BETTER THAN MONKEY GLAND.

Paris, December 10th (U.P.).—The path to the fountain of youth winds through the onion and celery patch and not through the monkey jungle.

The legendary fountain is the bubbling pot of vegetable broth, according to Dr. Benjamin G. Hauser, Viennese physician, with a knifeless rejuvenation creed.

"Glandular operations," said Dr. Hauser, "are no longer effective after two or three years. The patients then relapse. Their state of health is what it was before, and frequently is worse."

Dr. Hauser explained that by his method old age could be eliminated, and life prolonged.

"Old age is purely conventional," said the physician. "We have come to believe that it is necessary for men and women to grow old, acquire wrinkles, gray hair and toothless gums. We have not yet discovered how to make life everlasting, but we can make life vigorous and effective until the end. The way to do it is with food, specifically food taken according to the chemical requirements of the individual."

The body, according to the physician, is made up of 17 chemicals, which it receives from the different food substances it absorbs. Onions, for example, are rich in phosphorus and sulphur. Celery likewise. Anything with a sharp flavour has sulphur, such vegetables as carrots, turnips, cabbages and kohi. Milk is rich in calcium, which is the bone-building chemical.

"Individuals fall naturally into chemical classes," continued Dr. Hauser. "Henry Ford, for example, is a pure phosphorus type, the man with the high broad forehead, slender and nervous, with a quick and inventive mentality. Lincoln, the raw-boned, slow-moving individual, leans more in making decisions, but immovable once they are made, was the calcium type. Hoover is the vital type. The source of his energy is the vital organs, and it is these he must watch. Not too many potatoes for Hoover."

"The Ford type should take plenty of phosphorus. Onions, celery, etc., should form the staples of his diet. He must keep the digestive agents of his organism supplied with the chemicals they need."

PIMPLES CAUSED RESTLESS NIGHTS

Developed Into Large Eruptions. Cuticura Healed.

"A few months ago some pimples broke out on my left forearm. They developed into large eruptions and spread under my arm. They were of a wet nature, causing itching and burning and restless nights. "I tried various ointments with no success. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a box. I got relief from the pain after using it, so purchased one box of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment which healed me." (Signed) Mrs. J. Lewis, 45, Main St., Glasgow, C. S. Scot., Jan. 17, 1928.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are all you need for every-day toilet and nursery purposes. Sample each Soap, Ointment and Talcum free upon request, from Darton, Price & Company, Ltd., P. O. Box 550, Shanghai.

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THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

LUCKY CHARM NECKLACE.

Swastikas, "Fatima's hand," and other Eastern charms in beaten gold, strung together by lucky blue beads, make the newest necklaces which can be worn with sports clothes. Like most of the modern trinkets these necklaces have bracelets and belt buckles to match, so that a complete set can be worn.

ORIGINAL CENTRE PIECE.

Small tortoiseshell sticklebacks and an octopus of brilliant jade green, floating on the surface of the water in a large crystal bowl, are the latest ornaments for table decoration. Small spikes of coral give the appearance of a real under-the-sea picture.

TWO PIECE ENSEMBLE.



The dress of this very attractive two-piece ensemble is of heavy weight crepe de chine with the new shaped flounces. The coat is in satin finished face cloth lined with crepe de chine to match the dress.

FIRESIDE CATS.

Realistic cats in soft fur, curled into gracefully feline attitudes of repose, are the newest decorations for the hearthrug. The beasts are made in black, white, and tabby skins, with the faces cleverly made to suggest the blissful expression of perfect comfort. They should be appreciated by those who like the domestic appearance of the cat, but cannot stand the live variety.

YOUR HOME AND MINE.

THE MEAT COURSE.

Meat was never exactly a poor man's food, and the housewife in order not to make his family unwilling vegetarians too often, must seek means of spreading the flavor over other foods.

For a saving-day luncheon, I suggest Macaroni with ham, which is very good, besides being an excellent way of utilizing bits of left-over cooked ham. You can prepare the dish as follows:—

Cook two cups of macaroni in plenty of boiling, salted water. Drain through a colander, pour cold water over it, shake so that all the water runs through, and place in a buttered baking dish. Put raw, or left-over cooked ham through a meat-chopper, heat in a frying pan, and gradually add two tablespoons flour and two cups of milk. Stir all the while until it boils up thoroughly. Pour the mixture over the macaroni, and add about one-half cup grated cheese. Bake in a hot oven for fifteen minutes.

If you have the remains of a roast beef that is beyond the slicing stage, and you have not quite made up your mind to have hash again so soon, try the following:—

Put a layer of hot mashed potatoes in the bottom of a small greased baking dish. Add a thick layer of bits of beef that have been chopped and seasoned with salt, pepper and a little onion-juice. Moisten with some of the gravy left over from the roast, and cover with a layer of mashed potatoes. Bake in a hot oven until well-browned and browned on top.

COAT LORE.

TWEED, LEATHER AND FUR.

Fur coats and leather coats, tweed coats and woollen coats trimmed with fur, are all being shown.

You need tweed for many morning occupations, for mild weather motoring and sports.

You need leather if you are inclined to be "frileuse," as they say across the Channel; if you spend a good deal of time out-of-doors during the winter, and for the afternoon and evening affairs at which tweed and leather look out of place.

There is one factor worth remembering when it is a question of deciding between the merits of tweed and leather; and this is that although extremely good-looking tweed coats are now being produced at a very reasonable figure, it is folly to expect a good appearance or length of wear from a cheap leather coat.

Most of the best woollen coats trimmed with fur, and all but a very few flat and rather hard-looking fur coats look their best in the afternoon and evening.

Black or other dark-colored fur-trimmed coats can be used instead of "coats" made completely of fur for afternoon, and often for evening as well, if they have been chosen with sufficient care.

The points to look out for, and especially when the dress allowance is not very elastic, are fulness without bulk, a notably good back, and a touch of the unusual about the cuffs.

One of the best black coats I have seen, recently had grey astrachan cuffs shaped so that they formed a semi-circle from the wrist to the elbow and yet fitted closely enough to keep the hands warm. The long astrachan collar could be rolled high to the neck or turned down in a flat becoming line which showed the neatly folded scarf round the neck. The hem of this coat was straight except for a flare and a moderate dip down at the left-hand side, a line which is in complete agreement with many of the current afternoon frocks.

Face-cloth of good quality is always a satisfactory choice for a black winter coat. Its close texture makes for warmth, which can always be increased by an interlining; its smooth surface defies dust, and it keeps its shape very well indeed.

There are also some dark tweeds, black, dark brown or very dark blue and flecked with white or grey. These can be exceedingly smart when they are trimmed with one of the severer furs, and suit the tailor-made woman very well indeed.

DRAGON EMBROIDERIES.

A fearsome, sprawling dragon, embroidered in green and orange silks across the front of the jumper is the only trimming on a suit of natural coloured wool. Designed with a pleated skirt and square-necked jumper, for sports-wear, the suit has a cardigan coat embroidered with a dragon to match.

EMERGENCY REPAIRS.

SOME USEFUL DEVICES ON THE LONDON MARKET.

A recent round of the shops disclosed the fact that manufacturers are turning their serious attention to aids for easing the wearisome task of mending. These will make strong appeal to the busy modern woman.

A Quick Way To Apply Patches.

At one store I saw a demonstration of an emergency outfit for repairing rents and tears. This invention arrived in England only a month ago, but it is stated that in its native Denmark a million tubes were sold in ten months. The hole in the tweed, silk, stockinette, or other fabric is cut neatly out, and a patch cut slightly larger than the place to be filled. This is secured at the back with another piece, of thin fabric this time, after applying the tacky substance from the tube. The "invisible mend" is finished with a moderately hot iron.

I was interested to hear that a big Scottish firm of cleaners and menders had tested this invention, and subsequently ordered large quantities of it. I made a mental note that it would be useful not only for patching but for applying bands of fur to fine fabrics.

"First Aids" For Hosiery.

A "first aid" for sudden and disastrous ladders in one's stocking is a waxy substance made up to look like a rather thin lipstick. This is moistened and then rubbed on the place affected. It could be used effectively and unobtrusively as soon as the ladder is noticed—even at a dinner party.

EMBOSSSED VELVET.



A dance or dinner gown of chiffon embossed velvet with a simple bodice and very full skirt. The godels give movement and the attractive uneven hem line.

"I" STANDS FOR INK-STAINS.

Of all the marks on clothing with which the housewife has to deal ink-stains are the most difficult to remove. If possible, always remove an ink-stain before sending the article to the laundry. Washing with soap and water tends to fix the colour in the fabric. Each kind of ink requires special treatment to remove the marks made by it.

BLUE-BLACK INK-STAINS.—Stretch material over a basin containing boiling water. When the fabric is hot and moist rub the stain with a piece of cotton wool soaked in salts of lemon. Then rinse thoroughly with warm water.

RED INK-STAINS.—Now-a-days red inks are made from coal tar dyes, and such stains are often extremely difficult to remove. The stained fabric should be treated at once with strong ammonia. If this fails, stretch the material over a basin of boiling water and rub powdered borax on the mark.

MARKING-INK STAINS.—Paint the mark with tincture of iodine, leave for a few minutes, and then moisten the brown mark made by the iodine with "hypo" solution as used for fixing photographs (40% of hypo to one pint of water). When the mark has disappeared rinse the fabric thoroughly in several lots of warm water. If necessary repeat the treatment.

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PHYLIS HAVER and DON ALVARADO
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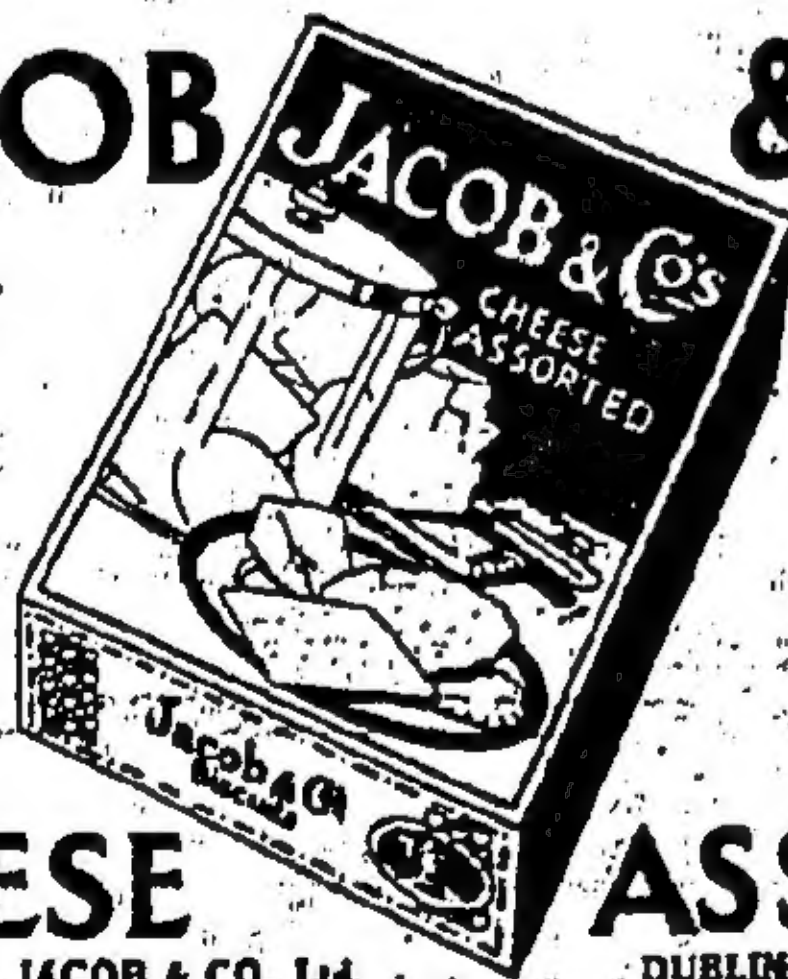


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DRAMATIC EVIDENCE IN LAICHIKOK MURDER CASE.

DEFENCE SUGGESTS DETENTION OF CHIEF WITNESS.

TRAGIC END TO DRUNKEN ORGY ON OIL TANKER.

WAS THE WHISKEY ADULTERATED?

Evidence in the s.s. Royal Arrow murder case took a dramatic turn yesterday when Lewis Pedersen, a Danish seaman, appeared before the Magistrate, Mr. Humphrys, at Kowloon Magistrate's Court, charged with the wilful murder of John Zetterberg, a Danish messman, on Friday last by striking him with a bottle.

The defence threw out a strong hint that there was a possibility of the whiskey drunk by the accused and the murdered man having been adulterated. It was stated that the whiskey was purchased irregularly from a Chinese sampan and Inspector Lane informed the Court that empty bottles now in the possession of the police, bore traces of having been tampered with and refilled before they were sold to the men on the ship.

Mr. Marton, for the defence, caused something in the nature of a sensation by suggesting that the principle witness in the case should be detained by the police.

Later last night, the *Daily Press* made inquiries and was officially informed that Inspector Lane had consulted with Mr. King and it had been decided that there was nothing to justify such a step being taken. The police are apparently satisfied that the witness, Benson, could throw no further light upon the matter.

It is understood that the accused man will give evidence on oath this morning.

THE STORY OF THE BRAWL.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court yesterday, Detective Inspector Lane opened the case in the absence of Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith, Crown Solicitor, who was engaged in the Supreme Court.

Mr. C. E. L. Grist held a watching brief on behalf of the Company and Mr. O. E. C. Marton, who appeared for the defence entered a plea of not guilty.

Inspector Lane said that the oil tanker Royal Arrow arrived about noon on January 18th, from New York and was lying alongside the Standard Oil Company's wharf at Laichikok. The cabin in which the accident occurred was occupied by three oilers, two of whom went ashore leaving the third on board.

It would appear that a quantity of drink was purchased in Hong Kong and that certain members of the crew indulged in it a good deal. During the afternoon John Zetterberg, the deceased, and accused, L. Pedersen, went to the cabin of the three oilers and consumed an amount of whiskey and beer; all three got drunk.

A Quarrel And A Blow.
It was alleged that a quarrel between the accused and Zetterberg ensued, but this was subsequently settled. Later on, they commenced to quarrel again and it was alleged that the accused hit Zetterberg.

It was also alleged that the accused picked up a bottle and struck Zetterberg on the head or the neck. He collapsed at once. The engineer on watch was called and also the chief officer, who told the Indian watchman to telephone the police.

First aid was immediately rendered to the deceased but with no avail. Later, Dr. P. C. Wong arrived and he pronounced that Zetterberg had been dead for an hour or so.

John Benson, an oiler and the only eye-witness of the crime, said that work was finished about 2 p.m. He remained on board in his cabin which was on the port side aft on the lower deck.

During the afternoon, Zetterberg entered the cabin and invited witness to go ashore with him. As witness was not free, they remained in the cabin. Accused joined them at 5.30 in the evening after supper. The trio were still in the cabin at 9 o'clock drinking beer and whiskey and discussing boxing. Accused offered to box Zetterberg. Witness was sitting on a bunk next to the fore bulkhead and Pedersen and Zetterberg were opposite.

The Fatal Blow.
The accused and Zetterberg had argued intermittently upon boxing and, eventually, after more drink and argument, Zetterberg, who was reclining in a bunk with his feet on the floor, was punched by accused. Zetterberg appeared to be frightened of accused.

Benson alleged that accused followed this blow by grabbing a full bottle of beer from the table and striking Zetterberg once at the base of the skull. The bottle smashed and Zetterberg collapsed on the bunk. He did not answer witness when spoken to.

Drinking Heavily.
Witness said he went out, locked the door, and told a fireman to call the First Assistant Engineer. When witness returned to the cabin, Zetterberg was sitting in a chair. He could not say whether he had moved himself or if he had been shifted by anybody else. He was still insensible and witness thought he was dead.

After striking the blow, continued witness, accused left the cabin. He had gone before the First Assistant Engineer arrived. Zetterberg and Pedersen had been drinking nearly all the afternoon and were drunk. Witness had "had a few" but "not much." He did not see Pedersen again until he saw him in custody. This was at 2.30 a.m., about 8 hours after the blow was struck. His condition had improved.

Dramatic Cross-examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marton, witness said he had known accused since 1924. He had never quarrelled with accused who was also on friendly terms with deceased. Accused's quarters were in the fore part of the ship. Everybody in the ship was "ready for a drink" upon arrival in Hong Kong after the non-stop run from San Pedro. They bought the liquor from a Chinese sampan.

Witness had his dinner before the ship berthed. Zetterberg was "not much drunk" when he entered the cabin during the afternoon. Both he and witness were "happy." Other members of the crew went in and out of the cabin to have drinks during the afternoon.

Counsel: Did Zetterberg sleep during the afternoon?
Witness: No, I am quite certain of that.

Did you feel drowsy?—Yes, and I thought that Zetterberg felt the same.

Did you eat any food?—At about 5.30 we both went to the messroom for supper.

Did Zetterberg speak to you about some money?—No.
Be careful. I put it to you that he told you he had lost about 20 or 25 dollars Mex. 1.—Yes; he told me as we were leaving the messroom that he had lost the money during the afternoon.

Did you suggest anything to him?—I just said that perhaps a Chinaman or one of the women who were in the cabin might have taken it.

An Accusation.
Was Pedersen present during that conversation?—No. He came up just afterwards and we went to my cabin to have a drink.

Were you not, all three of you, already under the influence of drink?—Yes, I suppose we were.

Was the loss of the money mentioned again?—Yes, in the cabin Zetterberg wanted to see for more whiskey but said he had not sufficient money as some of his cash had been stolen.

I put it to you that he accused you of having taken the money?—He was quarrelsome.

Answer my question. Did he accuse you of having taken his money?—Yes, but I told him I had not touched it.

He did not accuse Pedersen of having stolen it?—No.

Did you hear accused mention the theft to deceased?—No.

Was deceased angry with you?—He was not happy with anybody.

Was he angry with you concerning the loss of the money?—Yes.

Talking About Boxing.
What caused the alleged quarrel between accused and deceased?—They were talking about boxing and Pedersen and Zetterberg started to fight once or twice with their fists.

Then what happened?—Zetterberg was against a bunk and was leaning with his head bent forward and to one side.

Why was he in that attitude?—He had just been struck by Pedersen who hit him next with the bottle.

There was a table and chairs in the cabin?—Only one chair. Nobody was sitting on it.

Do you agree that you and Zetterberg were sitting at the table while accused was in a bunk?—No.

Did deceased throw a bottle about the cabin?—No.

Accused's Black Eye.
You can see that now, five days after the crime, accused has a black eye. How did that happen?—Pedersen and Zetterberg started to fight on deck at about 6 o'clock. I got between them to separate them and Pedersen wanted to fight me then. I hit him with my hat and blacked his eye. I had to do something!

You did not hit him with a bottle?—No.

You see he also has a bruise on his forehead above the eye?—Yes, but I hit him with my fist.

You agree he received a severe blow?—Yes.

Magistrate: I do not think there is any need to dwell upon the subject of the black eye. It is not so bad as some that I have seen and he was apparently able to continue drinking immediately afterwards.

Counsel: You were drunk?
Witness: Not so drunk as the other two. I missed a few rounds.

Cross-examined By Prosecution.
Inspector Lane: Where did deceased say the money was stolen from?

Witness: From his pocket.
When did he discover his loss?—Just after supper.

Were accused and deceased just sparring about?—No, they were fighting in earnest.

Counsel: I should like to suggest to Your Worship that this witness be detained by the police.

Magistrate: Why? I see nothing in the evidence up to the moment to justify such a step.

The Court then adjourned.
After tiffin, Mr. Wm. McDermott, the First Assistant Engineer of the ship, said he was on duty on the evening in question and was called at about 9.15 p.m. by the fireman on watch. The fireman told him there was trouble in the oilers' room. Witness saw accused, the previous witness, and deceased in the cabin. Deceased was in a sitting position on the floor with his back resting against a bunk on the after bulkhead. He was unconscious.

In A Dazed Condition.
Accused was standing in the middle of the cabin in a dazed condition. Benson appeared to be very excited but Pedersen had nothing to say.

Benson insisted on talking so witness told him to keep still and asked accused what had happened. He replied that he did not know. Benson offered several explanations and persisted in accusing Pedersen of striking deceased and said they had been fighting. Witness examined deceased and he was not breathing and appeared to be dead. Witness called the Chief Officer. Accused and deceased were left in the cabin. The Chief Officer directed an Indian watchman to send for a doctor. Witness would not care to express an opinion whether the state of Pedersen or Benson was due to alcohol or not.

Adulterated Spirit?
The defence called Captain Paul Muller who said that the drink may have come aboard from a sampan. Practically three-fourths of the crew were "knocked out."

Magistrate: Was that due to bad alcohol?

Witness: I should say it was too much alcohol! (Laughter.)

Inspector Lane: I might say, Your Worship, that I sent some of the whiskey to be analysed. Unfortunately, I did not send enough. I am informed, however, that the bottle gave evidence of having been refilled. The tin-foil had been removed and replaced in position with a rubber band.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marton, witness said that accused was an exceptionally good man in every respect. He would be repugnant to getting drunk and he was not the kind of person who would commit such a crime. He had received no previous complaints against Benson.

Engineer's Visit.
Who had been drinking the most?—It was more obvious that Benson had been drinking than was the case with Pedersen. As a matter of fact, Benson was supposed to stand a watch from two till four in the afternoon. I went to the oilers' room and saw that Benson had been drinking and was incapable of keeping a watch.

That is important. What did you do?—I told a fireman to take his place and said that Benson was to go on watch at midnight.

Was he annoyed by those instructions?—No, on the contrary, he seemed relieved.

Did you see deceased when you paid your visit?—No.

Was there any previous bad feeling between the three men?—No.

Chief Officer's Story.
Mr. J. Martensen, the Chief Officer, said he was on deck amidst ships when he was called to the oilers' room by the previous witness. Before reaching the room, he sent for a doctor. Benson and deceased were alone in the cabin. Zetterberg's pulse and heart had stopped.

Accused was not in the room, but witness found him in his quarters in the fore part of the ship. He was sitting down and appeared to be able to answer questions all right. He said he did not know what had happened. Witness sent for the police after the doctor had gone. Benson gave no assistance in shifting deceased.

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Cross-examined, witness said he did not know if Benson was excited. He was too busy to notice anything about him. Witness, with the help of the First Assistant Engineer, lifted the body on to a bed. Witness passed accused on the deck before he received the report of Mr. McDermott.

He knew of no trouble between the men.

The Alarm.
Koripus Chapeau, ship's fireman, said he returned from shore at about 8 o'clock when he went straight on watch. He saw the three men, Pedersen, Benson, and Zetterberg outside the kitchen at about 8.10 right away from the oilers' room. They appeared to be drunk, and were arguing. Pedersen and Zetterberg were "very" drunk and Benson did not appear to be so intoxicated.

At 9 o'clock witness went on deck to take coffee. He saw Benson outside the mess room with a bottle of beer. Witness opened it for him at his request and Benson then walked off toward his room. Witness returned to the fires.

At 9.30, witness went up again to have some food. Benson was outside the mess room and said to witness, "A sailor has killed the mess boy!"

Broken Beer Bottle.
Witness ran down to the oilers' room. Looking through the door, he saw Zetterberg sitting on the floor. There was nobody in the room but the dead man. He then called Mr. McDermott. He did not see Pedersen.

Cross-examined, witness said that he did not enter the room. Pedersen could have been behind the door but witness could not say. He did not see him. Benson was "quite nice" in his manner. He was drunk at 9 o'clock but appeared to be sober when he told witness of the death of Zetterberg.

Witness saw broken glass on the cabin floor. Accused had been on the ship for two or three months but witness had not seen him the worse for drink before.

Adulterated Spirit?
The defence called Captain Paul Muller who said that the drink may have come aboard from a sampan. Practically three-fourths of the crew were "knocked out."

Magistrate: Was that due to bad alcohol?

Witness: I should say it was too much alcohol! (Laughter.)

Inspector Lane: I might say, Your Worship, that I sent some of the whiskey to be analysed. Unfortunately, I did not send enough. I am informed, however, that the bottle gave evidence of having been refilled. The tin-foil had been removed and replaced in position with a rubber band.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marton, witness said that accused was an exceptionally good man in every respect. He would be repugnant to getting drunk and he was not the kind of person who would commit such a crime. He had received no previous complaints against Benson.

Dramatic Development.
At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Humphreys intimated that the ship might have to sail without an order. While it was not in his province to order the detention of Benson, one of the witnesses, yet he thought the police should see what they should do in the matter.

Inspector Lane: I will see what is to be done, Your Worship.

Sub-Inspector Hoare said he received a telephone message at 11 p.m. In consequence of that he went on board the ship and saw the Chief Officer who took him to accused in the fore-cabin. Witness took him into custody.

Cross-examined, witness said accused was sitting with his elbows on his knees looking into space and apparently feeling his position. He appeared to be under the influence of drink. Witness told him he was under arrest but he said nothing at the time. After a quarter of an hour, accused said, "What are you going to do? How do you think I shall get on?"

Witness cautioned him and advised him to say nothing further about it.

P.O. Alfred Britain said he went on board the ship in company with the previous witness and supervised the removal of the body to the mortuary. He went to the mortuary some hours afterward and (Continued at foot of next column.)

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KOWLOON COURT CAMEOS.

UNCOMFORTABLE TIME FOR BOYS!

[By "HUMANIST"]

Mr. Hamilton smoothed his hair and adjusted his glasses more firmly on his nose.

"The boy was selling pudding without a licence, your Worship," explained a Chinese constable.

"And here is the pudding, your Worship," interjected another constable brandishing a grimy-looking package before the Magistrate's disinterested gaze. "He sold this piece for 8 cents."

"Then he will receive six strokes with the cane," decided the Bench. "It is getting a custom for small boys to be paid 10 cents a day to look after street stalls while the owners gossip across the road," an Inspector told the Magistrate.

"Then I am afraid the small boys are in for uncomfortable times," observed Mr. Hamilton gravely as he ordered another startled urchin to receive "six of the best."

"I don't believe you! Five dollars or 8 days," snapped Mr. Hamilton to a woman charged with cutting down young fir trees in Shatin Pass. She declared that she found the trees already cut. She was not strong enough to cut down trees herself.

Six of the "trees"—slightly bigger than rosebushes—were produced in Court.

"I know what happens," said the wise Magistrate. "The men cut down the trees overnight and you women collect them the next morning."

The woman did not dispute this statement.

An elderly coolie, lying in bed, saw his trousers suddenly dart out of his hut and speed down the road. There was nothing miraculous in this occurrence really, for they were in the hands of a particularly nimble thief.

A number of women gave chase and caught the would-be Raffles who was sentenced to a month's hard labour by Mr. Hamilton.

Ho Cheung Tai is known to his friends and the Revenue Officers as "The Man-With-the-Thirst." No doubt the celebrated Mr. Barnum would consider him a valuable asset to his sideshows!

Fifteen jars and several bottles of spirit were dumped, with a succession of bangs and rattles, on the floor of the Court.

"We found him with this spirit in his possession, your Worship," explained a Revenue Officer. "He had imported it without paying duty on it."

"Why should I pay duty?" demanded Ho Cheung Tai with an injured air. "I brought this wine from Macao to drink myself!"

"I don't believe you!" declared Mr. Hamilton dispassionately. "The spirit will be confiscated and the prisoner is fined \$480."

"Plenty dear drink!" commented Ho Cheung Tai sadly as he received \$30 change from a \$600 bill.

Identified the body before the Medical Officer. He saw Benson who appeared to be excited but he said nothing.

Accused was remained until 11.15 this morning.

The Court adjourned in order to inspect the cabin in which the alleged murder occurred.

ANKING-PIRACY
GANG.

ROUNDED UP BY CANTON
POLICE.
2 KIDNAPPED MEN CHAINED
IN DUGOUT.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Jan. 23rd.—After months of active search the Kwangtung Government have arrested 16 men who are alleged to have been concerned in the pirating of the a.s. Anking, when two foreign officers and a Chinese quartermaster were killed, others wounded and five passengers kidnapped. The pirates made good their escape to a mountain fastness, on the way impressing men from the villages they passed as carriers. The Canton Government sent a naval party after the pirates, and though nine men were arrested they were released for lack of evidence against them.

The recent arrest was the result of some smart co-operation between the Hong Kong and Canton Criminal Investigation Departments. Chief credit goes to Mr. Chue Heung, a Hong Kong detective, who discovered that the Anking pirates were in hiding at Bok Mong Fa, near Waichow in the East River District. Mr. T. H. King forwarded the information to Canton and Chue Heung went up personally to Canton.

The Canton Police informed Military Headquarters in the district concerned and a batch of detectives were sent to co-operate with the soldiers. A sardon was drawn round Bok Mong Fa and the district thoroughly searched. Sixteen men were arrested and it is said that the evidence is already conclusive against at least five of them. They have been brought to Canton in chains but your correspondent understands that they will be sent to Hong Kong for trial.

Further search of the mountain-side revealed a dug-out where the pirates had hidden two of their prisoners. The dug-out was covered over thickly with earth, the only ventilation being by means of a hollow bamboo. The prisoners, two men from Fukien, were found chained up. They were nearly starved and said that at no time had they had more to eat than two bowls of rice a day. Their gratitude to their rescuers was pathetic to see.

They said that their ransom had been fixed at \$30,000 each, and their three fellow-captives, who are still in the pirates' hands, were ordered to raise \$70,000 between them.

CANTON ELECTRIC
TROUBLES.

NO FITTINGS TO BE SOLD.
SMOKE NUISANCE TO BE
TACKLED.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Jan. 23rd.—The \$4,000 fine which has been imposed on the Power and Light Company, for its failure to give Canton a reliable supply of electricity, will be devoted to the improvement of street lighting in Canton. The Municipality is anxious to have the city better lighted and this sum will be something to start upon, for a very much larger amount is needed to do the job properly. To help the Company out of its present difficulty, which is due to overloading of the generators, according to the Company's own account, the Municipality is sending inspectors round to see that no more electric cookers, irons, heaters or anything else that takes current are sold. An order to this effect was made some time ago but up to now no one has taken any notice. Future offenders will be severely punished and the goods sold will be confiscated. The Municipality thinks that this will solve the trouble, and when the Power Station is reinforced with new generators the ban will be lifted.

CENTRAL BANK OF CHINA
CHANGES.

The Kwangtung Political Council is incorporating the Central Bank of China. Formerly it has been under the control of the Chinese Government but owing to its close connection with the Provincial Government this step has been decided upon, its name to be changed to Kwangtung Central Bank of China, and its control invested in a special Board of four Directors appointed by the local Political Council.

The reorganization will be completed by February 1st, the present President (Mr. Wong Lung Shing), the Vice-President (Mr. Ip Tung), and the whole staff being retained. The four Directors will be: Fung Cho Man; Fan Chi Mo; Lam Wen Koi; and Kam Tsang Ching.

AN UNSATISFACTORY IDENTIFICATION
PARADE.

ANOTHER ACQUITTAL AT YESTERDAY'S SESSIONS.

ALLEGATION OF ILL-TREATMENT
TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The method of holding identification parades by the police has lately come in for a considerable amount of criticism. It was only on Tuesday that the Chief Justice had to strike out this part of the Crown evidence in a case in which a Chinese was charged with piracy, remarking that if a parade was not held strictly in accordance with the regulations laid down, it was more of a danger than a help.

Yesterday Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C. severely criticised the identification parade which concerned a man alleged to have taken part in an armed robbery with two others not in custody. "This is the thinnest and most unsatisfactory case ever put before a Hong Kong jury," he said, and after touching upon the law of identification, he described the parade as "similarity parade."

BEATEN BY POLICE.

Prisoner alleged that he had been subjected to "third degree" methods. He declared that he had been beaten by several constables in an attempt to make him say that he was guilty of the crime. This allegation, however, was not originally made by the defence, but was brought out when prisoner was under cross-examination by Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith for the Crown.

Remarking that the Crown had brought this upon themselves, Mr. Alabaster added that whether the prisoner's allegation had any truth in it or not, the fact remained that when he was detained in the gaol, he asked to be examined by the prison's doctor, and had also asked to be allowed to see an outside doctor.

The Court ruled that that point had no bearing on the case, but it would certainly be advisable to have the matter enquired into. Mr. Whyte-Smith was then instructed, after prisoner had been acquitted, to have the matter investigated.

The prisoner in this case was Chun Tak Chan, who was indicted at the Criminal Sessions yesterday before Mr. Justice P. Jackson, for armed robbery. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., instructed by Mr. A. E. Hall, was for the defence, and the case for the Crown was conducted by Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith, Assistant Crown Solicitor.

Opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Whyte-Smith said that at about 7 p.m. on December 26th, three men entered a hemp shop at West Point. The master of the shop was then in the accountant's room with his nephew and a foki. There was another foki in the kitchen at the back of the shop. One of these men was the prisoner and he had a pistol in his hand.

The inmates were gagged with walnuts, and when a woman came in, she was treated in the same way. After getting the keys of the safe, the robbers opened it and took \$17. They also stole \$9 from the counter, a wrist watch, and a coat. They then decamped.

The following day a foki of the shop went to look for the robbers with a Chinese detective and met prisoner in Queen's Road Central. He pointed him out to the detective and prisoner was arrested.

Continuing, Mr. Whyte-Smith said that the master of the shop was not able to identify the man, but the nephew could. He went on to give details of the identification parade, when Counsel for the defence interjected and said that he would have something to say about that at the proper time, adding that the parade was a most unsatisfactory one.

Evidence was then taken from the victims, who corroborated the Crown's opening in so far as the robbery was concerned. The nephew said that when he was asked to identify the prisoner at the parade, he could not do so at first, but when asked if there was anyone resembling any of the robbers, he picked out the prisoner.

The Parade. Giving evidence of the identification parade, Mr. C. G. Perdue, A.S.P., said that nine persons were paraded, including the prisoner. They were all dressed in blue and wore Chinese shoes. Six witnesses were called to identify and five failed to do so. The nephew of the shop passed the row of men and failed to pick out any one. He then qualified himself and said that he could not identify properly.

Witness then said to the nephew, "Does anyone here look like any of the robbers?" The nephew then pointed at prisoner and said: "This man looks like one of them, but I am not sure."

Cross-examined by Counsel for the defence, Mr. Perdue said that the regulations governing an identification parade were pasted in the front cover of the identification book.

Mr. Alabaster:—Is there any regulation which would justify your asking a question as to there being anyone similar? Mr. Perdue explained that although there was a regulation to that effect, he thought that he could ask that question when a witness made a qualified statement.

Counsel: You can't find any regulation which would justify you asking for similarity and not identity?—No.

Parade Severely Criticised.

Before calling evidence for the defence, Mr. Alabaster said that the case was about the thinnest and most unsatisfactory ever put before a Hong Kong jury. There was only the faintest of evidence as regards identification. Counsel cited the law relating to identification and mentioned the Beck case, in which Beck was imprisoned for many years on mistaken identity, and the Oscar Slater case in Scotland. Commenting upon the identification in this case, he said that it was rather a curious pastime for a foki of the shop to go out on a robber hunt in the company of a Chinese detective a day after the occurrence. It must be borne in mind that these two men were hunting for about two hours, and apparently the foki thing that they had enough of it, pointed out a man at random, after two hours' hard walking. That could not be called identification, and still less could the picking out of the prisoner by the nephew be so described. That was a farce. The man was asked to pick out a man similar to one of the robbers. It was in short a "similarity parade" and even then the man said he was not sure. "A similarity parade" was not justified by regulations.

Prisoner's Story.

Prisoner was then put into the box. He said he was an assistant to the Kwong Shing Lung hardware shop in Singapore. He had been in that employment for three years, when he left for Siam with his master. From Siam he came to Hong Kong also with his master, arriving here on June 22nd last year. He had a Siamese passport which he produced.

After staying in Hong Kong for three days, he went to his native village, leaving his luggage with his master here. He had also deposited \$100 with his master for safe-keeping. After attending to the repairs of his ancestral tomb, he returned to Hong Kong on December 27th, arriving here by train. While he was on his way to his master's house, he was arrested. He was surprised and asked the detective why he was arrested.

Beaten By Police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whyte-Smith, prisoner admitted that he had three pawn tickets with him when he was arrested. These tickets were given to him by a clansman on the eve of his departure from home. This clansman had asked him to redeem the articles pawned and to send them back to him. He also gave him the money for 'em.

Mr. Whyte-Smith: Why did you not tell the police that you were not in Hong Kong on the day of the robbery?—Because I was so severely beaten by the police that I was afraid to speak too much.

How many policemen beat you?—Many.

What with?—An iron hammer.

Why did they want to beat you?—Because they tried to make me say that I took part in the robbery, and I refused.

I put it to you that you were never beaten?—I was.

Before re-examining the prisoner, Counsel for the defence said that he had not wished this to come out in evidence, but as the matter had gone so far, it would be his duty to ask a few questions.

(Continued on next column.)

ROUND THE POLICE
COURTS.UNREPORTED SMALL-POX
CASE.

A Chinese living in Temple Street, Kowloon, was fined \$50 by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday for failing to report a case of small pox. The defendant reported the death of his brother on January 19th, after having treated the case himself. Sanitary Inspector Ecclehall said that the matter was made more serious because defendant lived within 30 yards of the Kwong Wah Hospital, and the Sanitary Department Office.

In imposing the fine, the Magistrate remarked that under the Ordinance he could only fine the defendant \$50, which was rather extraordinary.

ONLY 10 YEARS AND NOT
LIFE.

Charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton with returning from banishment, a Chinese said that he was told that the term of deportation was only ten years and not for life as stated in the charge. The defendant who was banished in 1919 was remanded for 24 hours for the warrant of deportation to be proved.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF
SPIRITS.

Another Chinese was charged with possession of 34 gallons of Chinese spirits, before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, and on pleading guilty was fined \$480. The wine was found in the defendant's boat in the Taumatu Typhoon Shelter.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION
CONFISCATED.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton made an order at the Kowloon Magistracy for the confiscation of 9 Luger pistols and 100 rounds of ammunition which were saved by Revenue Officer Talton from the Harbour bed near where the a.s. Beayrachie was berthed.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF \$8,000.

Appearing on behalf of an accused at the Central Magistracy, before Major Wilson, yesterday, Mr. Horace Lo appealed for leniency. The accused, Lu Shui, an employee of the Sheng Shing Bank, was charged with embezzlement of \$8,000 from his employers.

Mr. Lo said that the Bank did not wish to press the charge. Of the missing sum, \$5,800 was recovered when the accused was arrested in Canton. The Magistrate remanded the accused.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

Mr. Alabaster: When you were in gaol did you have to see a doctor?—Yes.

Did you ever complain about the rough treatment meted out to you?—Yes.

Did you ever ask to see an outside doctor?—Yes.

Ought To Be Enquired Into.

At this stage Mr. Whyte-Smith objected to these questions. If the defence was alleging that the prisoner had been beaten, they should call the Gaol doctor.

His Lordship: I don't know whether the alleged rough treatment affects the case, but I think it ought to be enquired into.

Mr. Whyte-Smith said that the doctor should be called in order to test the credibility of the prisoner. Mr. Alabaster said that that was not done, because it was not part of the defence's case. It was only brought out under cross-examination, and remarking *sotto voce*, "You brought it out, and you have brought this upon yourself," sat down.

The prisoner's evidence was then corroborated by his master, Mr. Ho Pak Shing, and also by his wife.

Making his final submission to the jury, Counsel for the defence, said that in law a man was never convicted on character. He had called evidence of good character, which was a very dangerous thing for a defending counsel to do, unless he was sure that his client had in fact an unblemished character. It left a big loophole for the Crown if there were doubt on the matter.

He submitted that the Crown had failed to prove the case. None of the things stolen, or alleged to have been used in the robbery were found in his client's possession.

Replying for the prosecution, Mr. Whyte-Smith said that the defence had tried to establish an alibi, and had called two witnesses. The first witness was the prisoner's master, and he had said that he did not know on which day prisoner had returned to the Colony.

The only witness who bore out prisoner's story in this respect was his own wife. Her prisoner called this evidence from friends, it would have carried more weight. The wife's evidence was not strong enough to justify an alibi.

In his summing-up, his Lordship agreed that the identification of the prisoner was unsatisfactory. The jury, after a short retirement, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." Prisoner was accordingly discharged.

Mr. Justice Jackson then directed Mr. Whyte-Smith to investigate the allegations of ill-treatment made by the prisoner.

BRUTAL MURDER AT
KOWLOON.TWO CHINESE BARBERS
CHARGED.

AXE-HEAD IN DEAD MAN'S
TROUSERS.

The story of a gruesome murder was unfolded at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, when two Chinese barbers were indicted on the capital charge. The prisoners were Lok Choi and Lau Hon. They were charged with the murder of Lau Mei, another barber, on October 20th or 21st, last year.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Attorney General, was for the prosecution, and Mr. Hin Shing Lo, instructed by Mr. J. M. d'Almada Remedios was for the defence.

The jury were:—Messrs. C. G. Anderson (foreman), J. E. Barrow, E. Sabmet, Lo Chan Ting, C. Earnshaw, J. S. Landolt and J. Gillespie.

Finding The Dead Body.

Opening the case for the Crown, Mr. Fitzroy said that an Indian constable was attracted to a place near Kowloon City by a crowd of Chinese and found the dead body of a Chinese lying on a bed of sweet potatoes. The man had been seriously injured in the head and was dead when found.

A post mortem examination was held by Dr. J. R. Dovey, and when removing the man's trousers, an axe-head fell out. There were, however, no blood stains on the axe-head, and the theory was that that axe was not used in the crime. When the scene of the murder was examined the police found a pool of blood and the handle of the axe.

A tape had been tied around the dead man's mouth and was pressing down the tongue. Other pieces of tape were also found, stained with blood.

That was the first link in the detection of this brutal murder. The deceased was buried and there was no means of establishing his identity. A reward was offered and some days later certain persons came forward and identified the man from photographs. They said that he was a barber at 559 Canton Road and this the police verified. They went there and found that house No. 558 was indeed a barber shop.

Machinery Of Law In Motion.

Evidence would be called to show that those tapes found played a most important part in the detection of the alleged criminals. Four persons would be called to say that that piece of cord was used to pull the punkah in the barber shop. Some two months ago, the cord snapped, and a new one was put on. The tape found on the scene of the crime was part of the old tape which had belonged to the punkah.

One of the prisoners, Lau Choi had stated that if the piece of cord found on the scene of the murder was part of the punkah's old cord, it would bear traces of oil. The cord was then submitted to the Government Bacteriologist, and traces of oil were found.

As to the motive of the crime, evidence would also be called to show Lok Choi was a barber and a partner in the shop. The second prisoner was a street barber and was in the habit of frequenting the shop, but after the disappearance of the murdered man, he was found to be regularly in the shop. There was a disagreement between the three men and on October 19th, and quarrelling took place.

Witness would say that at 8 p.m. on October 20th, the three men left the shop together saying that they were going to pray for success. At midnight, a woman residing in the same house, would say that she heard Lok Choi ask for admittance. She withdrew the bolt and immediately returned to bed. She, however, heard only two people enter and heard Lok Choi talking. Another boy on the premises would also say that he saw the two accused enter and close the door.

A few days after, questions were asked about the murdered man, and Lau Choi replied that Lau Mei was dead. When asked about that again, he said that Lau Mei had been killed in a street accident and that a report had appeared in the papers.

Evidence was then called bearing out Counsel's opening and the case will be continued to-day. It is expected to last until late in the evening.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF TRAM-
WAY CO. SHARES.

When the case in which two Chinese are charged with possession and uttering of a document purporting to be a share scrip of the Hong Kong Tramways, Ltd., for 500 shares, came up for hearing before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Mr. T. Murphy, A.S.P., who is conducting the prosecution, stated that he was not ready to proceed with the evidence. The hearing was fixed for next Monday afternoon.

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EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the CHINESE MERCHANTS' CLUB (5th Floor), CHINA BUILDING, Queen's Road Central, at 3:00 P.M. SATURDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1929, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year Ending 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, to SATURDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1929 (Both Days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 24th Jan., 1929. [7288]

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.
LOCAL EXAMINATIONS
MAY, 1929.

THE LAST DAY OF ENTRY FOR FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS IN THEORY AND PRACTICAL WILL BE 11th FEBRUARY.

LOCAL SECRETARY—WM. ANDERSON,
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From whom the Current Regulations may be obtained.

HONG KONG TELEPHONE CO., LIMITED.

A SUBMARINE TELEPHONE CABLE will be laid in the Harbour Cable Reserve at 7:30 A.M. on THURSDAY, the 24th INSTANT (Weather Permitting) and All Shipping is requested to proceed with the Utmost Caution when passing the Cable Laying Craft.

J. P. SHERREY,
Manager.
[7281]

THE HONG KONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 44, Des Voeux Road on TUESDAY, 19th FEBRUARY, 1929, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and Electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 6th FEBRUARY to THURSDAY, 14th FEBRUARY, 1929, Both Days inclusive, during which period No Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 22nd Jan., 1929. [7283]

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held in the Office of Messrs DODWELL & COMPANY LIMITED, on THURSDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1929, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd JANUARY to 31st JANUARY, 1929, Both Dates inclusive.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
[7280]

H.B.M. CONSULATE-GENERAL, CANTON.

BRITISH SUBJECTS are hereby reminded that in Terms of the China Order in Council of 1925, they are required to REGISTER themselves at H.B.M. CONSULATE-GENERAL in JANUARY of Each Year.

J. F. BRENNAN,
Acting Consul-General.
H.B.M. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Canton, 21st January, 1929. [7286]

THE DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, HONG KONG.

THE CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS begin on THURSDAY, JANUARY 31st. SCHOOL will BE OPEN on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25th. NEW BOYS should attend on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd at 9 A.M.

A New Prospectus and Syllabus was published in December.
For Prospectus, Syllabus and Entry Form—Apply to THE BURSAR, P.O. Box 33, Hong Kong.

THE REV. W. T. FEATHERSTONE,
K.A. Oxon.
Headmaster.
[7279]

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING 1929.

OWNERS are Reminded that ENTRIES for the ANNUAL RACE MEETING must be in the hands of the SECRETARY on or before SATURDAY, 26th JANUARY, 1929, at 3 P.M.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
[7277]

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING.

25th, 26th, 27th FEBRUARY, AND 2nd MARCH, 1929.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS are Now Ready and may be obtained at the RACE COURSE, HONG KONG CLUB and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES.
Hong Kong, 19th Dec., 1928. [7109]

HONG KONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

FIRST RUGBY INTERPORT TRIAL.

THE CLUB.

THE ARMY.

THURSDAY, 24th JANUARY, ON THE

HONG KONG FOOTBALL CLUB GROUND.

HAUTE VALLEY, Kick off.—5.00 P.M.

ADMISSION.—

Covered Stand ... 50 Cts.
Open Stands ... 20 Cts.
[7478]

SHAMKIN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

(BRITISH CONCESSION).

TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of the following:—

ONE (1) Hand Drawn MOTOR FIRE ENGINE, mounted on a Two-wheeled L.R. Tyrod Carriage, Capable of Delivering Seventy-five (75) English Gallons of Water at a Pressure of 110 Pounds Per Square Inch and Nozzle Pressure of 70 Pounds with 4-inch Diameter Nozzle through 1,000 FEET of Hose and Suction Lift of 5 Feet. Pump Delivery to be for Standard Size 2½ inch Hose.

PRICE to include 20 Feet SUCTION HOSE and Fittings, such as Foot Valve, Suction Hose and Connections and also One "Y" BRANCH PIECE. State Time Required to fulfil Contract from Date of Order.

PRIZE for Delivery at FIRE STATION, BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMKIN, CANTON.

TENDERS should be Sealed and Marked "FIRE ENGINE" and delivered at COUNCIL ROOM, BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMKIN, CANTON, on or before SATURDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1929.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the Lowest or any Tender. Neither does the Council bind itself to pay any Expenses which the Tenders may have incurred in Tendering.

CHAS. E. WATSON,
Secretary.

COUNCIL ROOM, SHAMKIN, CANTON,
January 8th, 1929. [7224]

CANTON WATERWORKS PLANT.

TENDERS INVITED.

FOR the Improvement of the WATER SYSTEM OF CANTON the CANTON MUNICIPALITY hereby invites TENDERS for the following PLANT, MACHINERY, PUMPS, Etc.:—

1.—One Rapid Precipitation Plant with a Capacity of 10 Million Gallons of Water Per 24 Hours.

2.—One Rapid Filtering Plant with a Capacity of 10 Million Gallons of Water Per 24 Hours. Item 1 and 2 may be combined in One Unit.

3.—Two (2) Centrifugal Pumps, 40 Feet Pressure Head, Capacity of 5 Million Gallons Per 24 Hours, Each Belt-driven by Two Water-wheel Internal Combustion Engines, or Grade-oil Engines.

4.—One Direct Acting Pump, 300 Feet Pressure Head, Capacity of 10 Million Gallons Per 24 Hours. Direct connected to Triple-expansion Steam Engine.

5.—One Water-tube Boiler, Steam Pressure 150 lbs. Gauge, with Mechanical Stroker, Chain Grate, able to Furnish 18,000 lbs. of Steam Per Hour. Price to include Economizer, Feed-water Pump, Feed-water Heater, Super-heater, Super-Heating Steam 100 F. and other Fittings that go with Boiler.

6.—One 36" Cast Iron or Steel Main Pipe, Flange Joint, Tested Pressure 800 Feet Head. Price Per Running Feet should include Packing Material, Bolts and Nuts.

7.—One 24" Cast Iron or Steel Main Pipe, Socket Joint, Tested Pressure 600 Feet Head. Price Per Running Feet should include Packing Material.

8.—Prices of Each 36" and 24" Gate Valves, Tested Pressure 800 Feet Head. Price Per Running Feet should include Packing Material.

9.—Two 36" Water Motors with Self-reading Apparatus. (Manufacturer's Name should be given).

NOTE.—Tenders are requested to submit Full Particulars and Descriptions of All Goods they offer. Quotations of Machinery, Plant, etc. should be accompanied with Detail Drawings. All Prices Should Be Quoted Net, and should be sent in on and before FEBRUARY 20th, 1929.

DR. WU PAK-LIANG,
Commissioner,
CANTON MUNICIPAL WATER WORKS,
Kew Chung Kai,
Canton.
[7285]

INTIMATIONS.

WATSON'S
Dry Ginger
Ale

A WELL ESTABLISHED FAVOURITE OF PROVED HIGH QUALITY.

Prepared from our own special formula, flavoured with real fruit essences and the finest Eastern spices.

Unequalled by any similar product throughout the world.

FORMAZONE

The non-alcoholic Champagne. An excellent substitute for sparkling wine, possessing the same wonderfully stimulating and refreshing qualities.

Blends excellently with Wines and Spirits, especially Whisky.

IN QUARTS, PINTS & SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.
ESTABLISHED 1841. [50]

THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be held on SATURDAY, the 2ND DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1929, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON at the CITY HALL, Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing the following Resolution, viz:—

That the Directors of the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the Shareholders of the Corporation to take all such steps as may be necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hong Kong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hong Kong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, in the terms of a print which, for the purposes of identification, has been signed by the Chief Manager of the Corporation, in substitution for the existing Ordinances (except as in such print is mentioned) and Deed of Settlement of the Corporation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN THAT A FURTHER EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE CORPORATION will be held on SATURDAY, the 23rd DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1929, at 12.45 in the afternoon, at the same Place, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the above mentioned Meeting and of considering, and if thought fit, confirming the above Resolution in accordance with Article 98 of the Corporation's Deed of Settlement.

Dated this 1st day of January, 1929.
By Order of the Directors,
A. C. HYNES,
Chief Manager.

NOTE.—A Copy of the proposed New Ordinance can be seen during the Usual Banking Hours (SUNDAYS, PUBLIC and BANK HOLIDAYS excepted) in Hong Kong at the Head Office of the CORPORATION or at the Office of Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MATTHEW, Prince's Building, Solicitors to the said Corporation and in Shanghai at the Office of the CORPORATION, from the Date hereof until the Date of the above mentioned Extraordinary Meeting.

[7272]

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 6.03 p.m. stated:—

The anticyclone over S.E. Mongolia has weakened slightly. The typhoon is in about Lat. 9 deg. N., Long. 122 deg. E., moving west, or W.N.W. Strong to fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the China Sea.

Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, fresh, cloudy.

The Typhoon.

A message sent from Manila at 9.30 p.m. on January 23rd states that the typhoon is in about Long. 123 deg. E. and Lat. 10 deg. N., moving W.N.W.

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JANUARY 24th, 1929.

SOME FILIPINO PROBLEMS.

THE seemingly dead topic of Philippine independence may be galvanized into life by the battery of economic pressure. Originally this was a political subject, pure and fairly simple. Its present aspect has to do with dollars and food, and has become tarnished and highly complicated. Instead of being trumpeted to the world by Manila politicians, the subject of independence may be thrust upon the Philippines by the direct sort of necessity which is in no way connected with idealistic nationalism.

Americans who would raise tariff barriers against the products of the islands are the initiators of this new Philippine independence movement. It is termed a "movement" for lack of another name, but in truth there is no motion to it which is not imparted by outside pressure. Filipinos of all categories are either indifferent to independence or quite willing to be under the American flag, but if the American flag serves only as a cloak to smother them, they will be driven to renewed independence demands.

At present Filipino sugar, hemp, coconut-oil, and a few manufactured products—including embroidery and cigars—find a market in the United States, under the existing free-trade agreement, which allows a corresponding market in the islands for American motor-cars, foods, and a host of other things.

Admittedly these Filipino products tend to conflict with certain corresponding American products, such as beet sugar, and therefore the recent campaign for a tariff barrier to shut them out is not unnatural if the purely selfish interests of a few Americans are considered. But in fairness it must be observed that the present arrangement serves correspondingly the selfish interests of certain other American producers who sell their goods in the far-away Philippines, protected there by tariff barriers imposed by the United States and virtually shutting out the traders of other much nearer countries such as Japan and China.

If the Philippines are to lose their free-trade status, so that their relatively expensive produced sugar, for example, must compete in America on an equal tariff basis with the much more cheaply produced sugar of Java, it means that the American markets now held will be lost. If the United States retains the Philippines and enforces the present high-tariff situation as regards other countries, it means economic death for the islands. But if the islands were under such conditions to demand and gain freedom, it is pointed out, they could then make a reciprocal tariff arrangement with some other country, such as Japan or Great Britain. Probably it would mean political assimilation with the other country, but it would mean survival economically.

Thus the demand for such freedom would become a matter not of choice but of necessity.

When Governor-General STIMSON reaches Washington on a "vacation trip" within the next few weeks, he will carry with him most of the trump cards in the game of Philippine politics. Intentionally or otherwise, American producers who want to bar Philippine products from the United States have presented the Governor-General with

precisely what he needs to strengthen his hand. Ever since his arrival in the islands, Governor-General STIMSON has sought to cajole the Filipino political leaders into acquiescence in his plans by means of promises of mutual benefit. Now the activities of Americans who find Philippine products a menace, and would erect tariff barriers against them, have given STIMSON the weapon of a threat—a threat for which he is not responsible and therefore incurs no penalty. In effect, STIMSON has been able to say to the Manila politicians:—"You are faced with the gravest menace in the history of the islands. If Congress puts up a tariff wall against you, economic ruin is near. Only by subscribing wholeheartedly to a full programme of co-operation with the United States can you save yourselves. This should include abandonment of your talk of immediate and complete independence. You are going to remain under the American flag, and you might as well face it and quit muddying the waters. Accept your status as a possession of the United States, and we can all join in demanding that you receive fair treatment as such. If you choose to continue to fight, those who are fighting against you on the tariff issue will be strengthened."

The Filipinos are well aware that any limitation upon their exports to the United States will be a stifling of their industry to the exact extent that such limitation is imposed. They cannot sell in another market because, lacking tariff reciprocity with other countries, their selling price would be too high. Of course, there is always the possibility of a revolt against the course laid out by STIMSON, and an acceptance of whatever Washington chooses to do—providing Washington, at the same time, frees the islands, but it would be a hazardous gamble, and which few, if any, of the Filipinos really care to accept.

Even with political independence, the Philippines would profit by a tariff reciprocity agreement with the United States. Such an agreement with any other country probably would be less profitable, and it certainly would lead to a political assimilation far more overwhelming than anything the United States has imposed.

Accordingly there seems no alternative, for the time being, but to go wholeheartedly with STIMSON and support him in every way.

Meanwhile President-elect Hoover's anticipated special session of Congress is causing anxiety in the Philippines, for the word is going round that the fate of the islands is closer to decision at the present time than at any period since the battling days of 1898. Hot shot helped to decide the issue then, and cash is the leading factor now, despite a surface gloss of political moves and counter-moves. It is felt that Congress must soon make up its mind to one of two things:—It can break the long uncertainty and declare that the islands are to remain under United States jurisdiction, with free-trade and other privileges, or it can yield to the importunities of various American interests and erect a tariff barrier against the islands—which, unless independence, so that the islands will be free to fend for themselves, means trade strangulation for the Philippines.

Among those who are working directly or indirectly in the United States for a tariff barrier against the Philippines, Philippines independence, or both, are included the labour organizations, the beet-sugar group, the vegetable-oil group, the Pacific group which considers the Philippines a potential cause of war, and the group which feels the United States morally bound to free the islands.

These groups are varied, but they weigh together in the same side of the balance. "Big business" would like to see the Philippine situation stabilized in the direction of permanency of United States control which, coupled with more liberal Philippine laws, would allow American capital to go in for development. Governor-General STIMSON's utterances put him on the side of this group.

Filipino opinion does not seem to be awake to the implications of the present situation. There have been many false alarms that the cry of "Wol! wol!" in the future. Only the leaders in political matters appear to have any true idea of what is stirring in Washington. Most American observers on the spot—certainly most of those in any official capacity—seem convinced that the Filipinos realize the benefits of American control, and do not want independence. On the other hand, these same observers realize the desperate situation which would result from retention of the islands by the United States with the simultaneous erection of a tariff wall barring Filipino products.

A meeting of the Council of Hong Kong Football Association will be held in the Board Room of the South China Morning Post at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, January 29th.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Bank of East Asia will be held at the Chinese Merchants' Club, China Building, at 3 p.m. on Saturday, February 2nd.

News and Views.

AN ILLEGAL MEETING RAIDED.

According to the vernacular Press, the Police on Monday night raided the third floor of the Sam Dor Tea House at No. 117, Welling Street, where about two hundred men were holding an illegal meeting. The men were believed to be employees of tea-houses, whose guild, it will be remembered was proscribed by the Police about two months ago. Eight men were taken into custody, but after investigation having been made, they were released.

Ten cases of small-pox, 3 from Victoria and 7 from Kowloon were reported on Tuesday.

The Canton Municipality has appointed Mr. Wu Chik Nam, Clerk in charge of its Accounts Section, to examine tenders for the reclamation of Canton River at Dutch Folly, and the construction of a new bund.

Last night the fire Brigade received a call to No. 14 Sai Street, Saiyungpun, but on arrival it was found that the fire had been extinguished by the inmates. The place is used as a drying house for Chinese preserved meat, and the cause of the fire was pork fat boiling over onto a charcoal chutney.

The Canton Municipal Bureau of Finance has concluded a contract with the Chukiang Printing Office to print additional Treasury Coupons. The Coupons are to aggregate \$980,000 in value and will be of \$5, \$10 and \$20 denominations. They are to be completed and handed over to the Bureau of Finance within thirty days.—Canton Gazette.

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. A. Morris as a Serving Brother of the Venerable Order of St. John. The O.S.P., the Hon. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G., has also written thanking Mr. Morris, and the Brigade, for the assistance rendered at the Shaikwan Fire.

Mr. E. Balph has also written to thank the members of the Brigade who have taken part in the vaccination campaign.

About 19,000,000 electors, will, it is calculated, take part in the forthcoming Italian elections under the new system created by the Fascist Government in 1928. The list of 1,000 candidates chosen and approved by the corporations, the Grand Council and other public bodies, will be put before the voters. The new Chamber will contain 400 deputies, and the elections will take place in April.

Among the passengers who left on the s.s. Empress of Asia yesterday for Shanghai were Mr. A. A. Griffo, Secretary of the Russian Y.M.C.A. at Harbin, and Mr. Cheng Fu Liang, formerly professor of science in the Yai-in-China University at Changsha. Mr. Griffo has been studying Y.M.C.A. organisation in Manila and Hong Kong for about two months, and now returns to Harbin which has the only Russian Y.M.C.A. in the world.

The news that arrangements have been made for the King to proceed to Bognor next month is the first announcement regarding His Majesty's health which is entirely free from subtle equivocation. The phraseology of the medical bulletins has been usually so guarded as to leave the anxious reader in doubt as to whether the King was making progress or not. Now that we know his Majesty has so far recovered that plans have been made to remove him to the seaside for a change of air, we can at last feel assured that the King has made a good recovery, and rejoice in the hope that his removal from London to Bognor will hasten the progress of his convalescence. Probably few people could say exactly where Bognor is situated. It is one of the many holiday resorts along the south coast of England, but is not "popular" in the same sense as Brighton and Hastings. Bognor is situated a few miles west of Littlehampton, and about a score of miles east of Portsmouth. The famous cathedral city of Chichester is a few miles inland, while picturesque Arundel stands among the hills some eleven miles away. Bognor is well-known among London folk who appreciate a fine stretch of ideal bathing-beach, and who prefer to spend their holiday closer to nature than is possible at "popular" seaside resorts. There are many large country-houses in the neighbourhood of the little town, and it is in one of these that his Majesty will reside. The surrounding country is very attractive in the simple English way—no frowning hills, nor rugged cliffs, but gently undulating country dotted with little villages through which it is a constant pleasure to walk or drive. The inviting breezes from the Channel make Bognor an ideal spot for an invalid recovering from a long and serious illness, and his loyal subjects will hope sincerely that King George will benefit—as thousands of others have done—from his stay at Bognor.

Within the shrine, lights were burning in unglazed pottery lamps. His Majesty entered the screened-off part of this shrine alone, took from the altar a *shimeyaki* (sacred tree) branch to which had been affixed paper prayers and, turning towards the left (where the spirit of the Sun Goddess is enshrined), then towards the mausoleum of the Emperor Jimmu (the first Emperor of Japan), next towards that of the Emperor Meiji (his grandfather), and lastly towards that of the Emperor Taisho (his father), he announced that a new year had dawned. After this, His Imperial Majesty continued with the spirits in prayer and then asked the 700 gods of heaven and earth to watch over his realm and his people and to give to them peace and prosperity during the twelve months ahead.

This completed the sacred ceremonies connected with the new year and His Majesty then changed into modern garments as generalissimo of the country's defence forces and, with the Empress, received the greetings of Princes and Princesses of Blood, Cabinet Ministers, the Diplomatic Corps, and other notables. This function lasted till about 11.30 a.m. and in the afternoon a grand banquet, in European style, was given at the Palace, the Emperor and Empress being hosts to a very distinguished gathering of Japanese and foreigners.—N.Y. Daily News.

EXPLOSIVES STOLEN.

ARMED GANG AT NGAU SZE WAN.

WATCHMAN OVERPOWERED.

Another robbery by four men armed with two daggers took place in Kowloon yesterday at an explosive storage depot.

A report made to the police stated that Man Hop, a watchman employed by the Foo Lung contractors, of No. 7, Chee Woo Street, Yaumatei, to look after their dynamite magazine on the hillside at Ngau Sze Wan, was sleeping in a small matchbox at one o'clock in the morning when the gang entered and woke him.

The watchman was gagged with a bundle of paper, his head being bound with an old pair of trousers. His hands were tied behind his back and he was secured to a bamboo post.

Taking the keys of the magazine from the captive, the gang entered the store and stole 370 sticks of dynamite and 234 detonators, said to be worth \$33.

The watchman later freed himself from the bamboo post and took sleeping in another matchbox untied the man's hands. The keys of the magazine were found in the lock of the door.

NEW YEAR RITES IN JAPAN.
SEVEN HUNDRED GODS TO WATCH OVER COUNTRY.
EMPEROR'S SUPPLICATION.

Tokyo, January 3rd.—With ancient and exotic rites, the chief object of which was to implore the "700 gods of heaven and earth" to watch over the country and to grant his people peace and prosperity. His Imperial Majesty observed the traditional New Year ceremonies that Japan's Imperial Court is said to have meticulously followed for over 1,000 years. As during the most important of the enthronement ceremonies, the privileged few who witnessed these rites, austere primitive in their extreme simplicity, felt that they were transported into a past era, across centuries of time, into a vanished age and forgotten period.

The ceremonial began shortly after midnight of December 31st, when all men lighting within a consecrated area of the Palace were extinguished and rush-lights substituted, the first of them lighted in the presence of His Majesty by the rubbing of two sticks together. This light is regarded as a sacred fire and, in ancient days, the Emperor, as High Priest, was also guardian of the Sacred Fire which was kept always burning in the former Imperial residence in Yamato Province. To-day, the rites are merely symbolic. At a very early hour on New Year morning, the Emperor, attended by the Chief Ritualists, went through special purification ceremonies after which he changed into white silk robes specially woven on Kyoto hand-loom. When His Majesty was dressed, high Court officials, each carrying a torch, ushered him into a special shrine erected in the Palace gardens. Behind these officials followed three chamberlains bearing replicas of the Three Sacred Treasures—the mirror of the Sun Goddess, the sword that legend says was taken from the tail of a hydra-headed dragon by the brother of the Sun Goddess, and the sacred jewel, also a gift in perpetuity to the Emperors of Japan, who are descendants of the Sun Goddess.

Old And New.
Within the shrine, lights were burning in unglazed pottery lamps. His Majesty entered the screened-off part of this shrine alone, took from the altar a *shimeyaki* (sacred tree) branch to which had been affixed paper prayers and, turning towards the left (where the spirit of the Sun Goddess is enshrined), then towards the mausoleum of the Emperor Jimmu (the first Emperor of Japan), next towards that of the Emperor Meiji (his grandfather), and lastly towards that of the Emperor Taisho (his father), he announced that a new year had dawned. After this, His Imperial Majesty continued with the spirits in prayer and then asked the 700 gods of heaven and earth to watch over his realm and his people and to give to them peace and prosperity during the twelve months ahead.

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BRITISH TROOPS IN SHANGHAI.

LABOUR REQUESTS FOR WITHDRAWAL.
FOREIGN SECRETARY ON CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Jan. 23rd.
Parliament re-assembled for its closing session to-day, and at question-time, the China situation occupied the attention of the House of Commons for a considerable time.

A list of twelve countries, in addition to Great Britain, who have recently concluded tariff treaties with the National Government of China was enumerated by Sir Austen Chamberlain, while Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, the Minister for War, was invited by Labour Members to give the date of withdrawal of British troops in Shanghai.

New Treaties.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, answering questions regarding the recent negotiations at Nanking, said that a treaty granting tariff autonomy to China was signed by Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, and Dr. C. T. Wang, the Nationalist Foreign Minister, on December 29th.

The United States, Germany, Greece, Belgium, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, France and Spain had also concluded and signed tariff treaties with the National Government.

His Majesty's Government had formally recognised the National Government, Sir Miles Lampson presenting his credentials to Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, on the day following the signature of the treaty.

Japan's Position.

Mr. Saklatvala, the Communist Member for Battersea, asked—May we take it that Japan has not yet signed a treaty, and if so, does not the present position with Britain remain the same under the most-favoured-nation clause?

Sir Austen Chamberlain—I am not quite sure at the present moment exactly what the position is with regard to Japan.

British Forces in Shanghai.

Commander Kenworthy (Lab.) asked the Secretary for War when it was proposed to withdraw British troops from Shanghai.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans replied that this must depend on the local situation, but of the additional battalions sent to China, three would have been withdrawn by the end of this troopship season.

Mr. Thurtle (Lab.) asked if the local situation was not already sufficiently settled for all troops to be withdrawn.

Sir Laming replied that it was so much improved that a great many had been or were being withdrawn.

Colonel Wedgwood: Is not the Shanghai Volunteer Corps held to be a sufficiently strong force to render the presence of British troops no longer necessary?

The Secretary for War: No.

FRANCE'S PROTEST TO CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Jan. 23rd.
It is understood that France intends to protest to China against the appointment of a Norwegian as Director-General of Posts on the ground that it is contrary to the Washington Agreement.

GENERAL YANG YU TING'S EXECUTION.

FORESTALLED A COUP D'ETAT.

It is now clear from thoroughly reliable foreign sources in Mukden, writes Mr. Rodney Gilbert to the N.C. Daily News, that the execution of General Yang Yu Ting forestalled a coup d'etat and the execution of the Young General Chang Hsueh Liang, which had been planned for the 12th instant.

Young Chang received documentary proof that, under cover of a birthday celebration, Yang Yu Ting and Chung Ying Hua were assembling their adherents from all over Manchuria for a coup. He, therefore, took action on the 10th.

The conspirators' motives and affiliations are still not clear, but all agree that they were inspired by some faction inside the Great Wall opposed to General Chiang Kai Shek's personal entente with Chang Hsueh Liang.

Most of the press descriptions of the execution are pronounced imaginative; while all that is still actually known to be facts without trimmings is contained in the Toho report dated Mukden the 11th.

[The Toho message described briefly how the Young General suddenly seized the arsenal, arrested Yang Yu Ting and Chang Ying Hua, read over the charges against them and immediately had them shot. All their adherents fled into the Japanese reservation at Mukden or to Dalren. Yang Yu Ting was stated to be antagonistic to the holding of the anniversary day.]

ARREST OF HANKOW PICKETS.

VESSEL NOT A POLICE LAUNCH.

JAPANESE STATEMENTS DENIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HANKOW, Jan. 23rd.
Following on the arrest by Japanese marines of several Chinese pickets in what was alleged to be a Police launch, the Foreign Ministry has made a statement this morning denying that the launch was the property of the river police and pointing out that it was a public launch, though sometimes hired by the police, who have no connection with the launch at present.

Regarding the detention of the Chinese pickets and the launch, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Hankow has made a strong protest to the Japanese Consul-General, but he still refuses to surrender them to the Chinese authorities. The Commissioner has telegraphed to the Nanking Foreign Ministry asking for instructions as to the next step.

Desultory Picketing.

The situation is unchanged and picketing continues in desultory fashion. An added feature to-day was the appearance of all rich-ships in the streets with banners and anti-Japanese inscriptions.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 23rd.
A mass meeting was held yesterday at Hankow to pass a resolution that the anti-Japanese boycott and strike be carried on in all vigour. The meeting was attended mostly by students, labourers and merchants. A joint declaration in the name of all classes of Hankow and Wuchang has been issued proclaiming that the blockade of the Japanese Concession will be maintained to the end. During the boycott period dealing in any Japanese goods is strictly prohibited.

KUOMINTANG MEMBER.

[Wah Te Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 23rd.
General Chang Hsueh Liang has decided to accept membership of the Kuomintang. It is reported that Marshal Chiang Kai Shek and General Tsa Yen Kai will act as sponsors and a membership certificate will be sent to him.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

[Wah Te Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 23rd.
At yesterday's session of the Disbandment Conference, it was resolved to appoint the following leaders as members of the General Standing Committee of the Disbandment Conference:—

Wu Chie Fei, Tan Yen Kai, Chiang Kai Shek, Feng Yu Hsiang, Yen Hsi Shan, Li Tsung Jen, Li Tsai Hsin, Yang Shu Chong, Ho Ying Ching, T. V. Soong and Chang Hsueh Liang.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

[Wah Te Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 23rd.
Admiral Yang Shu Chong's proposal for the reorganisation of the navy has been adopted. The resolution states:—

The Naval Department will be abolished and in its stead a central department for naval reorganisation will be established. The navy will be reorganised into four fleets under the control of the department. All the gunboats and cruisers in Southern waters will be combined as a fleet, while those in Northern waters will be reorganised into three fleets.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN SUYUAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Jan. 22nd.
The second earthquake within a week, as reported yesterday from Chinese sources, occurred in the newly-created Province of Suyuan at 2.45 a.m. on Sunday.

Many houses collapsed, crushing the inhabitants who were asleep. Numbers are reported to have been killed.

The railway from Peking is interrupted as a result of the earthquake.

The first earthquake, which took place on the 14th instant, was not so serious as originally reported, there being no casualties in the city of Suyuan and only a few killed in the surrounding country.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.
On January 21st H.M.S. Cumberland sailed from Port Swettenham and arrived at Malacca.

H.M.S. Suffolk has arrived in Hong Kong from Shanghai.

JUGOSLAVIA PUT TO RIGHTS.

COMEDY OF PARTY FUNDS.

FEWER HOLIDAYS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Jan. 23rd.
Despatches from Belgrade and Budapest show that the Yugoslavian dictatorship has begun settling its house in order by compulsorily dissolving all political, racial and religious parties, including the Zionist organisations, under the law forbidding chauvinistic organisations.

One of the parties dissolved is the Slovenian People's Party, of which the ex-Premier Korosek was the leader. When the police sealed its headquarters they found funds totalling fivevence farthing, but even less at the Croat Federalist headquarters, where the officials said they had only debts.

The Government is now examining offers of loans by foreign financiers.

A Bill is being prepared to co-ordinate the Gregorian and Julian calendars for the purpose of reducing the number of festivals, or in other words, non-working days.

TRAGIC ACCIDENT IN SHANGHAI.

SHAFORCE MAN NOT GUILTY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 23rd.
Before Assistant Judge King and a jury at the Supreme Court to-day, the jury after an absence of five minutes brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty" in the case of Frederick Chaplin, late of the Shanghai Defence Force, who was charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of a Chinese coolie in the Ward Road caisson on January 12th. The coolie was shot dead when Chaplin's automatic went off accidentally.

LESS NARCOTICS IN SWITZERLAND.

HUGE DECREASE IN MORPHINE.

LIMITATION DISCUSSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Jan. 22nd.
The annual report for Switzerland was read to the Opium Commission of the League to-day by Dr. Carrière, who drew attention to the substantial decrease in the manufacture and export of narcotics that has been effected in Switzerland.

With regard to morphine and its derivatives, the Swiss representative pointed out, the decrease exceeded 88 per cent. in the year from September, 1927. Heroin showed a smaller decrease.

All the narcotics manufactured were exported to France or the Netherlands, 1,163 kilos going to France and 1,805 kilos to Holland. The Commission later discussed official statistics regarding dangerous drugs, and considered the differences in the conclusions drawn by comparisons of the statistics in different countries.

It was decided to discuss in open session the proposal of the United States Government, which has already been considered in private, for a limitation in the production of drugs derived from opium and the coca leaf.

AMERICAN OIL SYNDICATE.

CAPITAL OF \$100,000,000.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 23rd.
A syndicate headed by Blair and Company has completed the formation of the Petroleum Corporation of America, with a capital of \$100,000,000 for the purpose of acquiring the securities of representative oil companies.

FINANCIAL FRAUDS IN FRANCE.

HEAVY LOSS TO THE STATE.

GERMAN PAYMENTS OF SUGAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Jan. 22nd.
A fresh financial sensation, in which the State has lost about Frs. 80,000,000, has just been revealed here.

The affair has been disclosed by the fact that the Ministry of Finance has filed charges against the Société Fournière du Sucre and the Compagnie Franco-Marocaine de Navigation et Commerce.

Both these concerns received vast quantities of sugar from Germany in respect of reparations in kind, but they were found innocent when the time came for them to make payment to the French Government.

M. Pollier, who is Chairman of the Sugar Company, and was formerly Professor of Law at Lille University, has been arrested on a charge of fraud.

The arrested man has been remanded in police custody.

NATION WELCOMES GOOD NEWS.

TRIBUTES TO KING'S DOCTORS.

CONDITION STILL FRAGILE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Jan. 23rd.
It is understood that the King passed a quiet night on Tuesday, and there is little change in his condition this morning.

Tuesday's bulletin regarding the King, the first for sixty hours, has created general satisfaction, particularly the statements that His Majesty's temperature has remained normal for many days, that the condition of the pulse is satisfactory and that the empyema wound is steadily healing.

The time of the next bulletin has not been arranged. It is stated that if the King's condition continues so satisfactory, they may be few and far between.

Intense Thankfulness.

The Daily Telegraph says the latest bulletin will be read with intense thankfulness throughout the British Empire, and indeed throughout the whole world. At the same time it is recognised that his condition is still so fragile that His Majesty cannot yet be regarded as convalescent. A high tribute is paid to the skill displayed by his medical advisers.

Visit to Bognor.

There is reason to believe that His Majesty will travel to Bognor by road in the early part of February.

Stress is laid on the fact that the decision does not mean that convalescence has yet arrived. The King is being taken to the coast in order that the sea air may aid him in his struggle against weakness.

Craigwell House, about one mile west of Bognor town, is situated only a few yards from the shore and, indeed, has its own sea promenade. Its garden is sheltered from northern winds and the view over the Channel is wonderful.

Sir Arthur du Cros went abroad on a holiday some time ago, and at present, is in Central Africa.

RISING BIRTHRATE IN ENGLAND.

LOW RECORD FOR INFANT MORTALITY.

COMPARISON WITH 1927.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSY, Jan. 23rd.
In England and Wales during 1928 the birth rate was higher and the death rate lower than in the previous year, and the figures for infant mortality the lowest ever recorded.

The birth rate was 16.7 per 1,000 population which is 0.1 per 1,000 above that of 1927. The death rate was 11.7 per 1,000, 0.6 lower than the previous year, and the infant death rate was 65 per 1,000 live births.

LIVERPOOL COTTON EXCHANGE.

TRADING IN FUTURES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Jan. 22nd.
The Liverpool Cotton Association has decided to allow trading in cotton futures up to two years, instead of one year, as at present.

The opinion is expressed that the change is distinctly of advantage to British and Continental spinners.

In the past, a good deal of the international trade in cotton has gone to the United States owing to the one year restriction.

MEXICAN ELECTIONS.

44 DEAD ON ONE SIDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 23rd.
In the course of affairs during the election for the state governorship, one side alone had 44 killed and 100 wounded.

OBITUARY.

LATE DUTCH MINISTER.

RECLAMATION OF ZUYDER ZEE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HAGUE, Jan. 23rd.
The death is announced of Dr. Lely, at one time Minister of Public Works. Dr. Lely was responsible for the Dutch Government's adoption of the plan for the reclamation of a great part of the Zuyder Zee.

CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME.

MATTER FOR ALL PARTIES.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSY, Jan. 22nd.
It was intimated by Mr. Stanley Baldwin in Parliament to-day that the Government preserves an open mind regarding the proposals for the construction of a tunnel under the English Channel, and is ready to give facilities for an investigation of the problems involved immediately.

The Premier made his statement at question-time in response to a motion put down by members of all parties before the Christmas recess, urging that assent should be given to the project.

Mr. Baldwin said that in view of the renewal of widespread public interest in the Channel Tunnel project, the Government had come to the conclusion that the time was ripe for a comprehensive re-examination of the question.

Non-Party Decision.

They were very anxious that a very thorough examination should be made of the economic considerations in all their aspects in order that these might be weighed with Imperial Defence requirements.

The decision reached would then be obtained on broad grounds of national policy.

In view of the time required to carry the project through all its stages to the completion of the tunnel, the Government were convinced it would be in the public interest if it were possible to deal with the question outside Party atmosphere, and by agreement, so that the decision of one Government might not be upset by another.

Economic Problem.

If the course adopted by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, when he was Prime Minister of the Labour Government in 1924 should again commend itself to Mr. MacDonald, and also to Mr. Lloyd George, the leader of the Liberal Party, he would like to proceed on similar lines and obtain their co-operation from the outset of the inquiry.

It is unlikely that the Government will be able to spare the time for a discussion in the House, but a great deal can be achieved by co-operation outside.

Sir Robert Horne (Conservative), a director of the Great Western Railway, asked in what way the Premier proposed to solve the economic problem.

The Premier replied: That is a question I have to consider. I think the economic side is of the greatest importance, and for some years past it has not been investigated.

General Satisfaction.
The Prime Minister's proposals that the Channel Tunnel project should be treated as a non-party question and that a comprehensive re-examination of economic and defence considerations should be undertaken, in which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George should participate, has given general satisfaction.

Nearly two hundred members of the House of Commons, drawn from all parties, as well as one hundred and seven members of the House of Lords favour the proposals, but it obviously requires a detailed examination, particularly in its economic aspects in the light of present conditions.

Sir William Bull, chairman of the Channel Tunnel parliamentary committee, is giving an informal dinner to supporters of the scheme in the House of Commons to-night which the French Ambassador will attend.

THICK FOG IN THE CHANNEL.

AIR SERVICES SUSPENDED.

TWENTY CARS IN CRASH.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSY, Jan. 23rd.
For the first time for two years there was no air service between London and the Continent yesterday owing to the fog which enveloped a large part of England and the English Channel. Conditions have been so adverse to Channel shipping during the past few days that no ship has been able to reach the Channel Islands since Sunday.

Fog, though it is considerably less dense, persists to-day in many parts of the country, while road conditions have been rendered more difficult in some parts of the country owing to severe frosts.

No fewer than twenty motor-cars were involved in a crash at the foot of a hill near Wellesborough yesterday, while a slight railway accident, attributable to the fog, occurred near Manchester.

The fog held at Welney Wash and, in accordance with arrangements, an amateur skating contest was held yesterday. C. Horn, the amateur champion of Britain, winning the Duddleston cup over a course of one mile with five turns in 3 minutes 20.2 seconds.

HOOVER'S STAFF INTIMIDATED.

CENSORSHIP OF PRESS DESPATCHES.

RECENT "GOODWILL" TOUR.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23rd.
The Senate to-day became excited at disclosures made by the Democrat, Senator Harrison of Mississippi, who alleged that the Press despatches, written aboard the battleship Maryland by Hoover's staff, were censored during the President-elect's recent "goodwill" tour of South America.

Senator Harrison read a trade paper article showing that five copies of each despatch were required from the correspondents, of which the Government authorities kept four. He alleged that an "atmosphere of intimidation" ruled aboard, which affected the correspondents more than the tampering with the despatches, of which two cases were cited.

NATIONAL THRIFT ON THE INCREASE.

LARGE SALES OF SAVING CERTIFICATES.

HUGE CASH INVESTMENT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSY, Jan. 23rd.
The steady increase in national thrift is shown by the figures just issued by the National Savings Committee. Large sales of national savings certificates were a feature of 1928 notwithstanding the adverse conditions in trade in many regions.

Over 52,000 certificates were sold during the year, which was an increase of 16 per cent. upon the sales for 1927, and higher than the sales for any year since 1923, when a change in the terms of issue brought about abnormally large purchases. At the end of 1928 the grand total of certificates sold since their introduction in 1916 was over 390,000,000, representing a cash investment of nearly £700,000,000. When withdrawals have been allowed for it is estimated that, including accrued interest, the amount due to investors in certificates at the end of 1928 was approximately £425,000,000.

OCCUPATION OF THE RHINELAND.

LABOUR MEMBER COE-RECTED.

GIVING A WRONG IMPRESSION.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSY, Jan. 22nd.
Parliament reassembled this afternoon after the Christmas recess.

Answering a question by Col. J. C. Wedgwood (Labour) regarding the evacuation of the Rhineland, Sir Austen Chamberlain said there had been no change in the situation since he spoke during the debate on the adjournment in December.

When Colonel Wedgwood referred, in another question, to the Committee of Control, Sir Austen Chamberlain presumed that he intended to refer to the Commission of Verification and Reconciliation mentioned in the Geneva resolution of September 18th last. The word "Control" was not used in the resolution and would convey an entirely wrong impression of the character and purpose of the body created.

Continuing, Sir Austen said the Geneva resolution stated that the Powers were agreed regarding the acceptance of the principle and the constitution of the Commission of Verification and Reconciliation, and the objects and duration of the Commission, would form the subject of negotiations between the Governments concerned.

The Governments undertook to study this question and were going upon a resolution to which the German Chancellor was a party.

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSY, Jan. 23rd.
The Ministry of Labour's latest weekly return shows that there was a further reduction as compared with the previous week of 17,600 persons in the number of persons unemployed in Britain.

Erection of stalls, etc., Messrs. Sang Lee 563.85
Transport of Three Bands 182.08
Entertainment Theatre 12.00
Piano Hire 6.15
Messrs. Kaynally 20.55
Military stall expenses 19.31
Coffee stall expenses 55.25
Cigarette stall expenses 160.69
Luna Park expenses 56.43
Balance 8,327.28

\$10,536.62

LEVEL CROSSING DISASTER.

TRAIN'S DASH INTO MOTOR BUS.

BLINDING SNOWSTORM.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 22nd.
One of the most serious railroad crossing disasters for some time occurred in Ohio to-day, at least seventeen persons being killed, and a number of others injured.

The tragedy is attributed to the fact that a blinding snowstorm was raging at the time, and that the driver of the motor-bus did not observe the approach of the train until it was too late.

The motor-bus was on its way from Pittsburgh to Chicago with a large number of passengers and it collided at a crossing with a Bellevue suburban electric train traveling at a high speed.

The accident occurred about two miles east of Bellevue, the bus being smashed almost to pieces. Ready assistance was forthcoming from passengers in the train, but the majority of the victims must have been killed instantaneously.

THE M.C.L. FETE.

OVER \$8,300 CLEARED.

DETAILS OF TAKINGS AND EXPENSES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

The balance cleared by the M.C.L. and H.K.W.G. fete at Lee Gardens on November 27th was \$8,327. The total receipts came to \$10,538, expenses being \$2,211.

THE BALANCE SHEET.

The balance sheet, showing details of takings and expenditure is as follows:—

Receipts.

Programme advertisements \$1,330.00

Donations:—

Messrs. Gibb, Liv- 200.00

ington 200.00

The Hong Kong 160.70

Football Club 100.00

Messrs. Sang Lee 100.00

& Co. 50.00

Mr. Ho Ki 25.00

Mr. Tang Shiu 25.00

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INTRIMATIONS.

CLUB LUSITANO
AVISO.

Os Membros da comunidade Portuguesa e suas Famílias são, por este meio, informados que se realizará na Sala "LUIZ DE CAMÕES," no Dia 24 de CORRENTE, às 8.30 P.M., Uma RECEPCAO (JEA E DANÇA) em honra do EXMO. SR. JOSE PEURO BRAGA que foi nomeado um dos Vogues do Conselho Legislativo desta Colónia.

Os Membros da comunidade Portuguesa que queiram tomar parte nesta manifestação poderão inscrever os seus nomes na lista que se acha patente na Secretaria deste Club.

EDMUNDO DUARTE DA ROZA,
Secretário.
Hong Kong, 16 de Janeiro de 1929.
[7254]

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS
of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 29th DAY of JANUARY, 1929, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mong Kok Trail, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Lands, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Containing in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2162	Between Kowloon Road and Mong Kok Trail.	14 ft. 6 in. by 14 ft. 6 in.	2.145	24	4,800

[7275]

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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Containing in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
2	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2163	Between Kowloon Road and Mong Kok Trail.	14 ft. 6 in. by 14 ft. 6 in.	2.145	24	4,800

[7276]

"PEAK MANSIONS."

SITUATED within Two Minutes' Walk from the Tram Station and overlooking the Southern Side of the Island. Ready for Occupation.

Five-Roomed and Six-Roomed APARTMENTS with all Modern Conveniences, Drying Rooms and Out-houses, Two Lifts.

CREDIT FONGIER D'EXTREM-Orient,
4th Floor,
PRINCE BANK BUILDING.

TO BE LET—From 1st APRIL, Furnished FLAT, No. 1, ALBERT HALL, MAY ROAD, Recently Built, High Up, with Large Rooms, Three of which face the Harbour. Glorious Uninterrupted Outlook.—D. M. GOODALL. [7250]

TO LET—Furnished HOUSE at Kowloon: 6 Large Rooms, Garage, excellent location. APPLICABLE—NOVEMBER. Write Box No. 7250, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7250]

TO LET—From 1st APRIL until 31st OCTOBER, No. 30 PRINCE, Five Rooms BUNGALOW, Furnished, Modern Sanitation—Apply by Letter to P. S. CASSIDY, c/o JONAS D. HUTCHINGS & Co. [7249]

SORE THROAT THE ENEMY



"SCIENCE AND RELIGION."

FATHER BYRNE S. J. ON
EVOLUTION.
RELIGION FUNDAMENTALS—
BUT OPINIONS CHANGE.

The Rev. Father Byrne S.J. speaking yesterday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall on "Science and Religion," said that the favourite stick with which to beat religion of late years had been Evolution. He explained the origin of the theory of evolution and gave an explanation of what the term means.

The attacks on religion were, he said, largely made in the name of science, but they all shared one weakness that the attackers were not clear in their minds as to the difference between religion and religious opinions. Scientific opinions were constantly changing and there was a vast difference between scientific opinions and scientific fact. Despite the fact that these who attack religion in the name of science generally did so on the subject of evolution, scientific opinion was constantly changing on that matter. In the report of the annual meeting of the British Association of 1928 were the words "We observe discontinuity where Darwin observed continuity, consequently, 1928 the problem of the origin of species is absolutely different from what it was in Darwin's day." Further on in the same report were the words: "The word 'creation' must be linked with the word 'evolution' to express the origin of species."

Even mathematics, the most accurate of sciences, had changed and science to-day might more properly be termed scientific investigation.

A Fundamental Thing.

Religion was in itself a fundamental thing. It was narrow minded to say that religion was untrue because religious opinions changed and were different. The differences meant that human reason was uncertain and drew conclusions which were built on false premises. In every religion there was a basic idea of a Being different from man, to whom man was in some way responsible. Connected with this idea was a system of philosophy which tried to prove God's existence and a system of morals. From these arose the exercise of certain functions called "rites"—prayers, sacrifices, etc. Different men held different ideas of what was pleasing to God, and the philosophy, morals and rites varied accordingly. That did not alter the basic truth of God's existence, but caused the establishment of widely differing religions.

FOR SALE.

"HILDEN" No. 373, The Peak, Mount Goss, on R.P. of Section B.R.L.L. 1.
With an Area of about 58,300 Square Feet.
Well built House containing Six Rooms and ample Servants Accommodation. Grass Tennis Court. Vacant 1st FEBRUARY.

Apply—
Messrs. LEIGH & ORANGE,
P. & O. BUILDING. [7257]

WHY Continue to suffer when you reach—Pimples, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Constipation, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, and many other Diseases. No Drugs. Purely Chinese Herbs.

FOO ON HERBS CO.,
66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st FLOOR.
TEL. C. 6009

FOR SALE—SILVER PLATED, 2 FLAT ALTO SAXOPHONE, with Case: \$160. A Bargain—Apply Box 400, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [400]

TO LET—No. 7, STEWART TERRACE, 270, PRINCE OF WALES, 1st FLOOR, 1st OCTOBER 31st. Five Rooms Fully Furnished. Modern Sanitation. Servants' Quarters. Garden. Apply F. A. MACKINTOSH. [7169]

MACAO RACES.

SUNDAY,

27th January, 1929

Watch Daily Papers
for Particulars. [7259]

ST. JOSEPH'S REUNION.

OLD COLLEGIANS' ANNUAL
DINNER.CONGRATULATIONS TO THE
HON. MR. J. P. BRAGA.

About two hundred Old Boys of St. Joseph's College assembled in the Great Hall of the College last evening for the annual dinner of the Old Boys' Association. The Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga (President of the Association) presided, and was supported by the members of the Committee—Messrs. J. M. Grace Osorio, Andrew Tse Yan, Robert Choa, Frank Barnes, Francisco L. Marques and C. Dragon (hon. secretary). Among the guests present were: Rev. Bro. Aimar (Vice-President), Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of English Schools), Mr. G. P. de Martin (Assistant Inspector), Rev. Fathers G. Byrne, S.J., F. Bioteau, G. Spada, F. R. Nival, A. Riganti, V. Samson, L. Rossi, L. Banchio, W. J. Borer, A.F.M., and the Chaplain of the French cruiser "Jules Michelet." His Lordship Bishop Valorta wrote expressing his regret at not being present owing to indisposition. There were also present: Dr. F. M. G. Osorio, Dr. R. A. C. Baeto, Dr. C. F. da Rosa, Messrs. Henry Dixon, I.S.O. (Past President), W. G. Fitz-Gibbon, J. M. da Rocha, J. P. Xavier, C. H. Baeto, A. H. Baeto, M. F. Baptista, F. J. Tavares, Noel Braga, Hugh Braga, Simon Tse Yan, M. A. Figueiredo, Leo d'Almada, Jr., L. E. Gutierrez, Lim Hoy Han, J. Y. Chanatong, C. A. R. da Rosa, J. Noronha, E. A. Noronha, Li Yat Choi, G. Aquino, J. Baptista, A. F. Edmund, P. Julian, S. A. Mareal, F. Rodrigues, Aubrey Edgar, Sidney Edgar and A. V. Gosano.

President Reviews College History.
After the loyal toasts had been honoured, The President (the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga) rose proposed the toast of "St. Joseph's College."

It was fifteen years ago, he said, that the St. Joseph's College Association was formed and after a period of suspended animation Bro. Marican on his return to Hong Kong, revived the Association. He hoped that the gathering in the College hall might be accepted as evidence of the vitality of the Old Boys' Association.

Mr. Braga recalled that soon after the College was established over fifty years ago he was one of its first pupils and there were still among them such veterans as Mr. Henry Dixon, I.S.O., and Mr. L. E. Osorio.

At the junction of Caine Road and Aberdeen Street stood his old College building, but somewhat altered in its external appearance. After the College vacated that building it was occupied by the late Sir Hormusjee Mody, Kt., who defrayed the cost of the Hong Kong University building. Bro. Huiduphe was the first Director of the College which opened its doors on the 18th November, 1878. Then, as now, the Christian Brothers were spoken of as "admirable teachers." The staff was composed of three Brothers and 70 pupils; to-day there are 14 Brothers, 15 lay teachers, 2 teachers for Chinese and 1 for the Portuguese language, and nearly a thousand pupils, if the branch school at Kowloon was included. On the 3rd November, 1881, the Governor, Sir John Pope Hennessy, laid the foundation stone of the St. Joseph's College building in Robinson Road. It was completed and opened by Mr. Wm. Marsh, the Officer Administering the Government, in 1882. At that time there were 8 Brothers on the staff and the scholars numbered about 200. In 1879, the Government of Hong Kong took the College under its benevolent patronage and it was admitted to the benefits of the Grant-in-Aid Scheme. Impelled, as it were, by a dynamic force the College prospered since then as it never did before.

The acquisition of the present College site and the erection of the additional buildings and the magnificent hall were matters of recent and familiar history. Mr. Braga congratulated Bro. Aimar and his advisers on the recent leasing from Government of the 10-acre site on Prince Edward Road in Kowloon. From the Governor ("Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.") they could expect to receive every sympathy and practical support in the advancement of education in Hong Kong.

By the purchase of the land the Christian Brothers came into possession of one of the finest sites in Kowloon. He had the privilege of being shown the plans by Bro. Aimar, and he (Mr. Braga) thought when the buildings were completed the architectural amenities of Kowloon will be very greatly improved and Kowloon would have an edifice of which it could well be proud. Brother Aimar and the members of his Community were an asset to Hong Kong and it was men of their type who were wanted for the greater development of the Colony.

The speech was received with loud applause and the toast enthusiastically honoured.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"MUS. BAC." REPLIES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—Having just arrived in Hong Kong from London after attending West End concerts constantly for over five years as a critic, I have a wholesome dread of the "ultra-modern" music in which discords occur too frequently to be pleasant.

One reads a good deal of "blather" in the columns of the Press from time to time about the extraordinary degree of aestheticism attained by modern music, and many people are only too apt to regard discordant music as being particularly clever. For this, I blame the Stravinsky School. Their compositions may be clever, but they are far from pleasant!

The discord has a definite use. Wagner used it to mark periods of transition and to relieve monotony. Its use is decidedly welcome, in place of the endemism, in a resolute sense. But—and this was my implied point—there is a vast amount of "futurist" music heard to-day which abounds in discords which do not resolve, and some composers—happily very few indeed—sacrifice all forms of harmony to mere rhythm and discordant noise.

In effect, my critique of the work mentioned by your correspondent was a congratulatory note, not a censure. I agree that there is beauty in a resolute discord. Nobody realised that fact more than Wagner, but he was a master and, as such, avoided a surfeit of discord. I claim to be a modernist, but I am also a plain man and, to be honest with myself and toward my fellows, I cannot say that I can sit through many modern works in enjoyment when discords occur too frequently.

I think "Critic" will see that I was praising the trio rather than discounting the composer's efforts.—Yours, etc.

MUS. BAC.
Hong Kong, Jan. 23rd, 1929.

MORE ABOUT CRITICISM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir—Your critic has voiced his views upon the standard of entertainments given in local theatres; has he considered another side to the question? In the majority of cases, they do not represent, as "H.A.F." says, "any form of programme the management care to present."

Managers cannot be expected to engage a company direct from London, that is obvious. Nor can they allow a place of amusement to remain idle while they await the doubtful arrival in Hong Kong of a possible first-rate company.

The managers, like the public, have often to "take what is offered." Now, and then, I admit, the standards attained by some of the companies do not come up to expectations. Pre-arranged like some critics—have wonderful imaginations and managers are only human.

Again, if we should be able to book a first-rate company for any length of time, would the public be prepared to pay the high prices for seats which would, of necessity, result? After all, the prices for good seats in local places of amusement are ridiculously low when one comes to consider the tremendous expenses involved.

On the other hand, it would surely be against all reason for a third-rate company to venture to "do their luck" in the Far East.

It is only by criticism that we can learn anything at all, and most people in the theatrical profession rather like criticism. But I hope "H.A.F." will note this, seldom receive complaints from outside sources as to the merits or otherwise of the programmes we put before the public. Therefore, they must please the public.—Yours, etc.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Hong Kong, Jan. 23rd.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir—Some people are very hard to please! We have nothing to complain of with regard to the local entertainments, yet "H.A.F." would have us believe that we have to continually put up with rubbish on the stage! Personally, I think we should consider ourselves very fortunate to get plays and revues here at all.

Besides, would-be critics would do well to remember that the artists are many thousands of miles from home and the failure of any performance given in the Colonies places them in great danger of privation.

Be British, and give theatrical companies from Home every encouragement, is the slogan of—Yours, etc.

PLAYGOER.
Hong Kong, Jan. 23rd.

THE CLAIMS OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—Kindly grant me space to refer to the letters which appeared in your correspondence columns of yesterday, in which comments were made on the recent Christian Science lecture.

It is a great mistake to say that Christian Science did not originate with Mrs. Eddy, but that she coined the name from "Dr." Quimby. For the benefit of your readers, kindly permit me to state that this is an old argument which was refuted long ago. For instance, in a book called "The Quimby Manuscripts," the following occurs:—"The religious principles expounded by Mrs. Eddy are admittedly her own; in fact, Mr. George Quimby, son of 'Dr.' Quimby, claims the theories of Christian Science, in their religious aspect, in the most positive terms." As published in your columns yesterday the lecturer referred to this very case, when in the course of his remarks he said:—"Early in her search for help, Mrs. Eddy appealed for help to a mesmerist, who, some misguided critics have said, gave the ideas of Christian Science to Mrs. Eddy. The absurdity of this claim will be seen and acknowledged by all when it is known that this mesmerist was not religious, and in fact disavowed any belief in God. Christian Science is religion, that and nothing else, and has nothing in common with mesmerism."

In addition there is no truth in the statement that Mrs. Eddy derived from "Dr." Quimby the ideas set forth in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Her textbook was written as a direct outcome of her own healing, and was presented to the world after years of patient study of the Bible. It will be found, by all honest readers, to be based fairly and squarely on the Scriptures.

The assertions that the lectures prepared by members of The Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., are "rigidly censored" and that the lecturers may not change a word of their addresses once these have been approved, is simply fiction. Whilst great care is always taken that the lectures are strictly in accordance with Mrs. Eddy's teachings, the lecturers are free to prepare their addresses. In this connection it is interesting to record that Mr. Stuart Booth recently delivered thirteen lectures on Christian Science in Sydney, Australia; one of which was prepared by him during the course of his lecture tour. There can be no question that everybody can derive much real satisfaction from a Christian Science lecture because it deals with pure Christianity, and their beneficial effect is testified to by the numerous instances of healings which often occur at these lectures. Authentic testimonies of such healings may be frequently found in the Christian Science Sentinel and in the Christian Science Journal.

If the lecturer had attempted to deal with all the points raised by "N.B.," the lecture would have extended far into the night. Christian Science is a vast subject, and it is quite impossible to deal with more than a few major points during the course of a short public lecture. However, it is fair to state that students of Christian Science find that its teachings afford them great help in solving such problems as unemployment, and is a practical help in their business activities. Christian Science also enables them to heal sickness and destroy sin in accordance with the teachings of Jesus Christ. All who desire to gain an understanding of Christian Science and its application to the problems of daily experience, are free to do so by an honest and careful investigation of this religion.—Yours truly,

W. H. ADLER,
Christian Science Committee
on Publication for
Hong Kong.
Hong Kong, January 23rd, 1929.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. 1st XI. v. C.S.C.C. 1st XI.

The following will play for the Hong Kong C.C. 1st XI. against the Civil Service C.C. on Saturday next at 2 p.m. on the H.K.C.C. ground—
B. Haddock (Capt.), H. J. Armstrong, A. O. I. Bowker, Capt. A. N. Evers, A. W. Hayward, E. J. R. Mitchell, O. Moor, H. Owen Hughes, T. E. Pearce, H. V. Parker and Rev. E. K. Quick.

H.K.C.C. 2nd XI. v. C.S.C.C. 2nd XI.

The following will play for the Hong Kong C.C. 2nd XI. against the Civil Service C.C. 2nd XI. on Saturday next on the Civil Service C.C. ground—
A. H. Gillingham (Capt.), K. H. Banger, G. E. R. Dwyer, L. A. R. Duncan, H. L. F. Ewin, H. Hampton, J. E. Hancock, N. L. H. Raiton, J. A. Summers, W. K. Tait, and E. B. West.

H.K.C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

CHAMPIONSHIPS DRAW.

PROSPECTS DISCUSSED.

The draw for the three Championships of the Hong Kong Cricket Club Annual Tournament, which will commence shortly, has been made and there is already plenty of speculation as to prospects. The tournament is the principal one in the Colony, and always arouses a great deal of interest.

The principal events are the Open Singles and Open Doubles Championships of the Colony. Of recent years there has been exceedingly keen competition and a high standard of play.

The Prospects.
A few words on the leading aspirants will, therefore, not be out of place, but prospects are judged by current form and reputations. The tournament does not start yet, and much will depend on what players do between now and then.

In the draw given below the players are divided into four quarters, each of which supplies one candidate for the semi-final. No player of one section can meet any in another section until the semi-final stage is reached.

Open Singles.
The draw of the Open Singles suggests a great struggle. In the first quarter S. A. Rumjahn, Luk Ding Cheung, E. F. Fincher and J. S. McEachran are the most formidable players while the second quarter Lim Peng Chin, Li Hale, S. E. Green, M. K. Lo, Ho Ka Lau and H. D. Rumjahn have been drawn together.

Honda appears in the third quarter and meets E. D. Lawrence in the first round. The latter should give the champion a pretty good run. M. W. Lo who is trying a come-back is in this quarter also. In the last quarter L. Goldman, Cassumbhoy, Henderson, E. C. Fincher and Redmond will make a good fight for the semi-final position.

The following should on form be the last eight:—S. A. Rumjahn, McEachran, J. Hale, Ho Ka Lau (or H. D. Rumjahn), T. Honda, L. Goldman (or Cassumbhoy), E. C. Fincher.

Open Doubles.
It is a matter of extreme difficulty to choose the best pairs as there is a high standard all round and competition is expected to be keener than ever. The failure of the Rumjahns of late show that they will have to fight hard if they are to hold the place they have occupied for four years, but they are resourceful, capable of making a big recovery, and must be considered seriously.

The combination of Ng Sze Kwong and Ho Ka Lau has added fuel to the fire, and many fancy their chances. Major Iwas and Dr. Tottenham are the best British pair and are up to championship form. The Finchers also can claim to be in the running by virtue of their success against the last named pair last Sunday, while the Lo brothers, Honda and Akiyama, McEachran and Goldman and a few other pairs will also show up well.

The placements of the pairs are very even, and the following are expected to be the last eight:—Ho Ka Lau and Ng Sze Kwong; J. S. McEachran and Goldman; M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo; Li Hale and E. A. Redmond; E. C. Fincher and E. F. Fincher; S. A. Rumjahn and H. D. Rumjahn; T. Honda and T. Akiyama; and Major Lucas and Dr. Tottenham.

The draws follows:—

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

OPEN SINGLES.

First Quarter.

S. A. Rumjahn, bye v. W. C. Hunt, bye.
Luk Ding Cheung, bye v. Chin Teun Chiu, bye.
H. Y. Ho, bye v. E. F. Fincher, bye.
J. S. McEachran, bye v. Y. Hachuma, bye.

Second Quarter.

T. Fujimori v. Lam Peng Chin.
K. T. San v. Lu Tak Cheuk.
Li Hale v. F. Grose.
A. H. Crook v. C. E. Holmes.
S. E. Green v. T. Isomura.
M. K. Lo v. Ng Sze Cheung.
H. Owen Hughes v. D. S. Green.
Ho Ka Lau v. H. D. Rumjahn.

Third Quarter.

T. Honda v. E. D. Lawrence.
R. F. Jones v. J. Barrow.
H. Yoshida v. T. Akiyama.
M. W. Lo v. I. M. A. Razack.
Wong King v. Chan So.
E. Hailton v. Cheng Chi Wing.
L. Goldman v. J. A. Cassumbhoy.
J. G. Lawrie v. W. B. Cornaby.

Fourth Quarter.

Iu Tak Lam, bye v. R. M. Henderson, bye.
E. C. Fincher, bye v. F. A. Redmond, bye.
A. E. Guest, bye v. Horace Lo, bye.
Lai Kwong Tsun, bye v. Y. Rajik, bye.

OPEN DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

First Quarter.

T. Isomura and H. Yoshida v. Ho Ka Lau and Ng Sze Kwong.
V. Yanovich and C. Barretto v. A. H. Crook and Dr. Montgomery.
Ng Sze Cheung and A. N. Other v. E. W. Bilton and C. Pile.

Second Quarter.

L. Goldman and J. A. Cassumbhoy v. J. S. McEachran and Goldman.
H. Owen Hughes, bye v. J. Barrow, bye.

Third Quarter.

L. Col. Wyatt, bye v. R. K. Lonsdale, bye.

Fourth Quarter.

A. H. Crook, bye v. J. S. McEachran, bye.
H. Owen Hughes, bye v. J. Barrow, bye.

LOCAL FOOTBALL.

YESTERDAY'S INTERPORT TRIAL.

SOUTH CHINA'S CENTRE FORWARD SCORES 4 GOALS.

Playing in the Interport Trial game against a team chosen from the Services, Fung Cheung South China, scored four goals. He was the outstanding player on the field and showed great coolness and clever ball control.

A Gosano and Caldwell were absent from the side chosen to meet the Services. Rocha, played centre-forward and Transbistaky played on the left wing. The Services opened with ten men only, Penny coming on to complete the side after about eight minutes play.

The Services team was:—Mott (Goal and Herts); Smith (Small Unit) and P. Xavier (Club de Recreo); Everest and Skiggs (K.O.S.B.) and Bell (Royal Navy); Penny (Small Unit), Fifth (Navy), Leach (R.A.), Cann (Navy) and Alexander (K.O.S.B.).

Before:—Mr. R. Smith.
Play opened tamely with the backs on both sides at fault. Fung King Cheung opened the score with a well placed shot but Cann soon put the Services on equal terms. Leach went through the defence but Clarke cleared.

Half-time: one all.
A splendid shot by Leach early in the second half beat Clarke, but Fung headed in from a centre by Barkham and later gave his side the lead with a fine solo effort. Another centre by Barkham was headed on by Rocha and Fung scored with a cross shot. With the score four to two, Sun got through and landed the ball in the net.

The Services then got together and Cann beat Clarke with a high shot and Fifth scored the Services fourth goal and the final whistle found the Selected team leading by five goals to four.

NEXT WEDNESDAY'S TRIAL.

The following have been selected to play on Wednesday next in a further Trial game:—
Clarke, Wynne and Bishop; Everest, McKelvie and Lam Yik Yik; Barkham, Fung King Cheung, A. Gosano, Sun Kum Shun and Chan Kwong Lu.

HOME FOOTBALL.

NELSON BEAT STOCKPORT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Jan. 22nd.
In the Northern Section of the English League to-day, Nelson defeated Stockport County by four goals to one.

THE DAVIS CUP.

JAPAN'S PLAYERS SELECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, Jan. 23rd.
The All Japan Tennis Association has selected Yoshiro Ohta and Tamio Abe, two well-known internationals, and also Sadaichi Onda, who is a resident in New York, to play in the American zone of the Davis Cup.

J. S. McEachran and L. Goldman v. E. R. Valentine and A. D. Humphreys.
Second Quarter.

Lt.-Col. Wyatt and L. Forster v. M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo.
Y. Hachuma and T. Isomura v. S. E. Green and D. S. Green.
C. W. Sewell and J. G. Lawrie v. Li Woon Kien and Li Wai Tsai.
Ho Wai Hing and Chin Teun Chiu v. Li Hale and F. A. Redmond.

Third Quarter.

O. E. C. Marton and H. Owen Hughes v. E. C. Fincher and E. F. Fincher.

J. W. Leonard and G. Bodiker v. F. Grose and W. C. Hunt.

Pay-Comdr. A. H. Payne and Pay-Lt-Comdr. Herbert v. S. A. Rumjahn and H. D. Rumjahn.

J. Cassumbhoy and I. M. A. Razack v. K. T. San and Chong Tuck Wing.

Fourth Quarter.

T. Honda and T. Akiyama v. Luk Ding Cheung and Luk Kang Cheung.

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Pres. Cleveland...Tues. Feb. 12th
Pres. Pierce...Tues. Feb. 19th
Pres. Jackson...Tues. Mar. 5th
Pres. Taft...Tues. Mar. 12th
Pres. McKinley...Tues. Mar. 19th

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Pres. Garfield...Sun. Mar. 10, 8 a.m.
Pres. Polk...Sun. Feb. 10, 8 a.m.
Pres. Johnson...Sun. Mar. 24, 8 a.m.
Pres. Adams...Sun. Feb. 24, 8 a.m.
Pres. Monroe...Sun. Apr. 7, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Lincoln...Jan. 29th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Pierce...Feb. 16th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Cleveland...Feb. 23rd, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jackson...Feb. 28th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Madison...Feb. 12th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Taft...Mar. 2nd, 6 p.m.

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HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, Jan. 23rd.

Previous Day at 2 p.m. 6 a.m. 2 p.m.

Barometer... 29.11 30.13 29.11
Temperature... 61 60 64
Humidity... 71 91 73
Wind... Direction... Force...
Weather... B... C... O...
Rain... 0.0 0.0 0.0

Highest open-air Temperature, 32nd: 65
Lowest open-air Temperature, 23rd: 61

B-Blue sky; C-Cloudy; D-Drizzle; F-Fog; L-Lightning; S-Mist; O-Overcast; P-Passing showers; Q-Qualls; R-Rain; T-Thunder

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From January 24th to 31st, 1929.

High Water. Low Water.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water	Low Water
Thurs.	24	10.10	4.23
Fri.	25	10.51	4.33
Sat.	26	11.33	4.43
Sun.	27	12.15	4.53
Mon.	28	12.57	5.03
Tues.	29	1.39	5.13
Wed.	30	2.21	5.23
Thurs.	31	3.03	5.33

"THE BATTLE OF THE SEXES."

TRAGEDY WHICH SHOULD HAVE BEEN COMEDY.

JEAN HERSHOLT AND PHILLIS HAVER AT THE QUEEN'S.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

"The Battle of the Sexes" is another story of an elderly American gentleman on the island of Ciroc, Jean Hersholt playing the victim and Phillis Haver the enchantress.

Griffiths has produced it with great solemnity as a tragic drama and thereby wasted excellent material for a "French farce." He stands very high in the ranks of film producers but he cannot resist the impulse to crowd every feature of life into one picture. "The Battle of the Sexes" is not intended to tell the story of one erring gentleman but to be a sermon in celluloid.

Here is the story. Judson is a wealthy middle-aged man with a loving wife and two grown-up children, when he meets Marie Skinner, who tells him he is like Napoleon. As the reward of that piece of information he loads her with jewels, takes violent exercise to reduce his elderly figure, even enduring the exquisite agony of stasis! But Marie is only concerned with the feathering of a future nest for herself and handsome lover "Winsor." The deserted Mrs. Judson tries to commit suicide and her daughter, with a tragically romantic gesture, attempts to shoot Marie, only to have, however, the pistol taken from her by the effective little vamp. Just as this is done Winsor (Don Alvaro) enters the room, and close on his heels comes Judson. Marie, when she hears the latter ring, bundles her lover and the girl into an inner room, where they are discovered a minute or so later, by Judson in each other's arms. Mutual recriminations ensue, Judson and his daughter ask each other how they could disgrace the family in such a fashion, while Marie is beating up Winsor for having made love to another girl the moment her back was turned.

The amorous elderly gentleman who is made a fool of by a young woman, is a favourite figure of farce and rightly so, for however tragic his circumstances may be to himself and his immediate family they have a ridiculous flavour to the world at large. Shakespeare, who thoroughly understood the public, does not try to make Falstaff or Sir Toby a hero. Griffiths dresses his Falstaff in the costume of Hamlet.

To Belle Bennett falls the role of Mrs. Judson and she acts it well. In fact all the cast is good and the standard of playing high. Griffiths knows the technical side of his job thoroughly and, in consequence, any picture which he makes must be interesting to watch, but it is a pity that he is not blessed with a sense of humour.

THE HSIN WAH DISASTER.

HOW SHANGHAI RECEIVED THE NEWS.

WAITING WOMEN AT COMPANY'S OFFICE.

Shanghai, January 19th.—Scenes of misery and grief were witnessed at the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co.'s office on the Bund. Men, women, and children; relatives of the crew and passengers of the ill-fated steamer Hsin Wah packed the offices and entrance from morning to night.

The manager's office was occupied by women and children who shrieked, moaned and beat their heads in their grief and in an endeavour to get the company to "do something."

A Harassed Staff.

The manager fled. His office was filled to overflowing by weeping women. They would not listen to reason. His assistants told them that any further news would immediately be communicated to them. Nothing could be done at present. Possibly their menfolk were saved. The company would do its best but nothing could be done to-day. A host of other arguments were put forward by the harassed staff in an endeavour to get the hysterical women to calm down and leave the office. But no, in true Chinese fashion they sat on the doorstep and wept.

Meanwhile a crowd of jolly men and children clustered at the general office counter and in the corridors. Sometimes angry, shouting, gesticulating, and in general creating a disturbing scene. A telegram was brought in by a clerk but before he could decipher it, he was besieged by the mob clamouring to know whether it brought fresh news of their folk. (Continued on next Column.)

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY G.O.V. ON 350 METRES.

1.48 p.m.—Weather report.

3.30-6.30 p.m.—Demonstration programme.

7.48 p.m.—Evening weather report.

8 p.m.—Evening programme (Victor records).

10 p.m.—News bulletin.

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

Nothing. Only a cable announcing a sailing. The crowd surged away and the women continued their moaning.

"If they won't go away, are you going to call in the police?" the writer asked an official. "Maybe," he replied. "I don't know. They won't listen to us. We tell them that we will do our best for them but they don't trust us. They want to go to Hong Kong to-night. That is impossible, unless. We don't know ourselves how many have been saved. How can we tell them."

An Official's Promise.

The din went on for hours and just before dusk, an official announced that a cable would be sent to Hong Kong instructing the company's agents to ascertain the names of those saved and to set out in detail the present position. After hearing this, the crowd dispersed but, intimated that they would return this morning.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
FROM SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES.

THE Steamship "BANTANG" No. 4 having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 30th January, 1929, will be subject to Rent. All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th January, 1929, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, Hong Kong.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underinsured in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.

Hong Kong, 23rd Jan., 1929. [7287]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Steamship "LAHN" having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and PORTS, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th of January, 1929, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ash, at 10 a.m., on the 28th of January, 1929.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underinsured for Counter-signature.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Hong Kong, 21st Jan., 1929. [7273]

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

BRITISH INDIA S.S. CO., LTD.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "GAZANA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by 23rd January, 1929, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Hong Kong, 16th Jan., 1929. [7283]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship "CARDIGANSHIRE"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 30th January, 1929, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 29th January, 1929, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short, delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hong Kong, 23rd Jan., 1929. [7282]

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON, STRAITS & PHILIPPINES.

The Steamship "BENBRACKIE."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before the 9th February, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 19th Jan., 1929. [7268]

ON SALE.

HONG KONG HANSARD REPORTS OF THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1927.

Revised by Members.

PRICE \$5.

Hong Kong Daily Press Office.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "DANMARK"

loading on or about 10th February

FOR PORT SAID, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

SAILING LIST.

OTHER SAILINGS:—
M.V. "Java" ... 3rd Feb.
M.V. "Australia" ... 17th Feb.
M.V. "China" ... 23rd Feb.

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports.

For further particulars, please apply to:

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Telephone C. 473. Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



QUICKEST SAILING TO JAVA

REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO JAVA
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO MANILA

SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISALAK	DALNY, KLUNG & AMOT	26th Jan.	30th Jan. 1 p.m.	MAHASAR & SOERABAYA
TJIKARANG	S'HAL & AMOT	26th Jan.	30th Jan. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJISAROEBA	S'HAL & AMOT	7th Feb.	9th Feb. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJITAROEM	DALNY, KLUNG & AMOT	11th Feb.	13th Feb. 4 p.m.	MAHASAR & SOERABAYA
TJISONDRINA	S'HAL & AMOT	18th Feb.	20th Feb. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJILEBOET	DALNY, KLUNG & AMOT	25th Feb.	27th Feb. 4 p.m.	MAHASAR & SOERABAYA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILEBOET	JAVA, MAHASAR	In Harbour	26th Jan.	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJISAROEBA	BATAVIA	26th Jan.	28th Jan.	AMOT & SHANGHAI
TJISONDRINA	BATAVIA	6th Feb.	8th Feb.	AMOT & SHANGHAI
TJIKINI	JAVA, MAHASAR	6th Feb.	8th Feb.	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJIKEMBANG	BATAVIA	14th Feb.	16th Feb.	AMOT & SHANGHAI
TJIMANOEK	JAVA, MAHASAR	30th Feb.	2nd Mar.	AMOT & N. CHINA

TO MANILA.

STEAMERS	FROM HONG KONG	FROM MANILA
TJISALAK	30th January, 1 p.m.	2nd February
TJITAROEM	13th February, 4 p.m.	16th February
TJILEBOET	27th February, 4 p.m.	2nd March

EXCURSIONS TO JAVA

The regular service of the Java-China-Japan-Lijn steamers from Hong Kong to Java, and vice-versa, offers a splendid opportunity for excursions to Java (the Pearl of the East) and to other parts of the Dutch East Indies.

Famous for craters and volcanoes, delightful scenery, invigorating mountain resorts, excellent sporting facilities.

Travel in comfort on first class steamers, having excellent accommodation for passengers, a European Doctors and Wireless telegraphy.

Hong Kong to Batavia (7 days) saloon fare: \$125, return \$300.

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COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE. CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS. FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£73. 0s. 0d.

OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai, Japan & Northern Ports:—

M.V. "HAVELLAND" ... due here on or about the 24th Jan.
S.S. "HAYENSTEIN" ... due here on or about the 6th Feb.
M.V. "EMBLAND" ... due here on or about the 19th Feb.
M.V. "LEVERKUSEN" ... due here on or about the 28th Feb.
M.V. "RUHR" ... due here on or about the 18th Mar.
M.V. "RUHR" ... due here on or about the 2nd April

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

S.S. "BAARLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 30th Jan.
S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" ... sailing from here on or about the 10th Feb.
M.V. "HAVELLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 19th Feb.
S.S. "HAYENSTEIN" ... sailing from here on or about the 28th Feb.
M.V. "EMBLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 18th Mar.
M.V. "LEVERKUSEN" ... sailing from here on or about the 3rd April

Calling also at Marseilles.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars please apply to

JEBSEN & CO.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 24th Jan.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWANGTUNG"	On 25th Jan.	11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LUOHOW"	On 25th Jan.	5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ANKING"	On 26th Jan.	8 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 27th Jan.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWANGCHOW"	On 27th Jan.	11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANSI"	On 28th Jan.	5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 28th Jan.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 29th Jan.	3 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HUPEN"	On 30th Jan.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 31st Jan.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 1st Feb.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 2nd Feb.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 3rd Feb.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KALANG"	On 3rd Feb.	11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 5th Feb.	3 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HUICHOW"	On 7th Feb.	4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KUEICHOW"	On 19th Feb.	4 p.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Freight or Passage apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents.

CARGO AND PASSENGERS CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports

EXCELLENT & MOST U.P.-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMERS	DEPARTURE	ARRIVAL
CHANGTE	4th February	15th February
TAIPING	18th March	18th March
CHANGTE	8th April	19th April
TAIPING	7th May	14th May

For Freight and Passage apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents.

NEW YORK, BOSTON AND BALTIMORE

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"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hong Kong.

S.S. "AUTOLYCHUS"	8th February
S.S. "CITY OF GUILDFORD"	22nd March
S.S. "LAOMEDON"	5th April

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to Change without Notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, or **THE BANK LINE LTD.**, HONG KONG, HONG KONG & CANTON, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

BY

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

BOSTON

AND

NEW YORK

M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE"	28th January
M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE"	21st February

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNES (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165 (Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furaprinco King's Building. [19]



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hong Kong:

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez Port Said.	To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 29th Jan.	G. METZINGER ... 27th Jan.
SPINX ... 12th Feb.	COMPIEGNE ... 12th Feb.
G. METZINGER ... 29th Feb.	ANDRE LEBON ... 29th Feb.
COMPIEGNE ... 12th Mar.	PORTHOUS ... 12th Mar.
ANDRE LEBON ... 29th Mar.	CHENONCEAUX ... 29th Mar.
PORTHOUS ... 12th Apr.	ATHOS II ... 12th Apr.
CHENONCEAUX ... 29th Apr.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 29th Apr.
ATHOS II ... 12th May	SPINX ... 12th May

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Straits Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transhipment on our Mail Steamers at Port Said, or DUNKIRK.

For DUNKIRK via Port Said, Oran, Casablanca, Hamburg, Rotterdam, (Antwerp).

For Full Particulars, apply to—

Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Telephone: 1, 251 and 740.

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

January 21st.

Linn, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. W. J. Larier, from Amoy, with 190 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12—B. & S.

Saishu Maru, Japanese str., 1,293 tons, Capt. Y. Shiya, from Samarinda, which port she left on January 11th, with 1,700 tons of coal, lying at buoy No. B31—M.B.K.

January 22nd.

Dalgoma, British str., 3,071 tons, Capt. G. E. Brooks, from Amoy, lying at buoy No. A24—MacKinnon, MacKenzie & Co.

Vulcanus, Dutch str., 707 tons, Capt. J. H. Kop, from Haiphong, lying at Taikotsui—A.P.C.

January 23rd.

Aeneas, British str., 6,256 tons, Capt. W. K. Wale, from Shanghai, which port she left on January 20th, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters—B. & S.

Anking, British str., 2,047 tons, Capt. Ritchie, from Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B30—B. & S.

Ashihara Maru, Japanese str., 1,956 tons, Capt. Y. Hamada, from Karatsu, which port she left on January 19th, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. E50—M.S.K.

Bintang, Dutch str., 4,099 tons, Capt. J. Drent, from Los Angeles, which port she left on December 19th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A22—J.C.C.L.

Cardiganshire, British str., 5,923 tons, Capt. C. M. Morris, from London and Singapore. The latter port she left on January 17th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Glen Line.

Hai Ching, British str., 1,387 tons, Capt. Stewart, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf—Douglas S.S. Co.

Hang Sang, British str., 1,353 tons, Capt. R. J. J. Sneddon, from Swatow, with 445 tons of general cargo, lying at West Point Wharf—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hozan Maru, Japanese str., 2,350 tons, Capt. H. Oyama, from Keelung, Amoy and Swatow, with coal and merchandise, amounting to 758 tons, lying at O.S.E. Wharf—O.S.E.

Huichow, British str., 1,329 tons, Capt. J. Beck, from Canton, lying at Stonecutters—B. & S.

Hydrangea, British str., 581 tons, Capt. W. Brewer, from Swatow, lying at Chiu On Wharf—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Kathe, German str., 906 tons, Capt. H. Frandsen, from Chefoo, with 325 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. C45—Kwong Mow Tai.

Linn, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. W. J. Larier, from Canton, lying at buoy No. B9—B. & S.

Lycemoon, British str., 1,739 tons, Capt. E. Holmes, from Saigon, which port she left on January 19th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B36—W. & S.

Proteus, Norwegian str., 1,023 tons, Capt. S. Larsen, from Canton, lying at Stonecutters—K. Larsen & Co.

Renscheid, German str., 3,918 tons, Capt. Mecklen, from Shanghai, which port she left on January 20th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A6—Melchers & Co.

(Continued on next Column).

PASSENGERS.

Departures.

The following passengers left Hong Kong on January 23rd by the Empress of Asia:—Mr. J. Avenol, Mr. C. H. Bau, Mr. A. Bitong, Miss L. Bailey, Mrs. S. Berg, Mr. Andrew Brown, Miss M. Bell, Mrs. L. B. Bremner, Mr. H. Bonnet, Mr. Chan Sang, Mr. Chang Fu Liang, Mr. Chow Ting Suen, Mr. Chew Suen, Mr. Cheung Chuck Nong, Mr. Chan To Sang, Mr. and Mrs. Chow Ting Ching, Miss B. Cole, Miss S. L. Clark, Miss P. Y. Chu, Mr. Chan Sik Dun, Mr. P. Drummond, Mrs. Fan Sze, Mr. and Mrs. Foong Feng Chi and family, Mr. C. Faulkner, Mr. A. A. Grizoff, Mr. A. Giovannoli, Mrs. M. I. Grant, Dr. L. E. Gilbert, Mr. Ho Shun Yea, Mr. Wm. Heughan, Mr. C. E. Horstman, Miss A. Jorgensen, Miss H. Jauny, Mr. Koo-Tau Nam, Mr. D. Kime, Mr. Kong Tung Haw, Mr. Kan York Kai, Mr. T. Khantomai, Mr. S. K. Lo, Mr. Kong Pak Wan, Mr. H. S. Law and infant, Master P. Y. Chu, Mrs. B. H. Lloyd, Master J. Lloyd, Mr. Lee Look Mun, Mr. Law Mai Sang, Mr. T. C. Lee, Mrs. Y. M. Lim and infant, Miss Y. T. Ling, Miss Elsie Lee, Mr. F. H. Lowe, Mrs. M. McGuire, Master J. McGuire, Mr. D. R. Mahajan, Mr. C. E. Meyer, Miss K. G. Mayne, Mrs. C. J. Nathan, Mr. Ng Ka Jung, Mr. and Mrs. Pang Yin Chan, Mrs. Pang Chee Wan, Mr. G. Y. T. Quoy, Mr. Sum Chung Hang, Mr. T. P. Russell, Mr. P. S. Sem, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Shaw, Mrs. P. Sung and infant, Mr. Soo Seng Wan, Mr. I. T. Shi, Mr. R. Synes, Miss G. Sayer, Mr. Siu Yin Wo, Mr. Soo Ting Cheung, Mrs. T. C. Soo, Desconess—K. S. Shaw, Mr. S. C. Tang, Mr. Ting Hee Lue, Major A. M. Thompson, Mr. Wang Lok Ting, Mrs. S. Y. T. Wong, Mr. R. W. Wedderburn, Miss Woo Mok Lan, Mr. Wong Wan Yu, Mr. Woo Hze Hsi, Mr. Fredrick and Lady Whyte, Mrs. L. Waddell, Mr. Won Sze Kong, Mr. P. P. Wong, Mr. Yee Tick Hone, Mr. Yeh Chong Yoh, Yuen Kum Suen, Mr. Yu Cho Yum, Mr. Yew Goo Soon, Mr. Z. Y. Zia, Miss J. McGuire.

The following passengers left Hong Kong for the United Kingdom on January 23rd via Singapore by the Aeneas:—Mr. and Mrs. W. Watkinson, Mrs. H. Middleton, Master H. A. Middleton, Mrs. B. A. Thomson, Miss E. Brown, Mrs. K. Rooke, Mrs. E. M. Martin and infant, Mrs. I. Normington, Mr. E. J. Doyle, Mr. H. A. Brown, Mr. G. O. Kitching, Mr. J. D. McLeod, Mr. Lai Yat Che, Mr. R. E. Francis, Mr. C. D. Belton, Mrs. Van Ess, Mr. A. J. Hughes, Mrs. R. W. Struthers, Mr. and Mrs. (Continued on next Column).

Roko Maru, Japanese str., 2,011 tons, Capt. E. Kaibune, from Weibawai, which port she left on January 18th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B31—M.B.K.

Suiyang, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. L. Jenkins, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12—B. & S.

Tokushima Maru, Japanese str., 3,708 tons, Capt. Y. Mitsui, from Yokohama, which port she left on January 7th, with cement and general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K.

Yunnan, British str., 1,206 tons, Capt. W. E. Peplow, from Canton, lying at buoy No. C18—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

January 23rd.

Aeneas, for Singapore.

Cardiganshire, for Shanghai.

Deli Maru, for Swatow.

Ginzan Maru, for Takao.

Hang Sang, for Canton.

Kathe, for Canton.

Linn, for Swatow.

Renscheid, for Singapore.

Suiyang, for Canton.

Talhybius, for Milke.

Thalatta, for Shanghai.

Times Maru, for Kanton.

Tokushima Maru, for Singapore.

Yunnan, for Shanghai.

OCEAN PASSENGERS' INSURANCE.

SCHEMES UNDER DISCUSSION.

London, January 19th (U.P.).—As a result of recent disasters at sea—namely the loss of the Vestris and the sinking of the Princess Mafalda—the attention of the Governments of Great Britain, France and Italy has been directed to the question of the desirability of compulsory insurance of passengers at sea.

The tentative proposals which are receiving consideration are:

1. All passengers be subject to a compulsory minimum insurance.

2. Premiums for minimum insurance to be part of the passage money.

3. Passengers to have the option of insuring for amounts greater than the compulsory minimum.

If approved, such insurance would relieve shipowners of liability for claims for death or injury at sea.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
To-day	7.05 a.m.	6.03 p.m.
To-morrow	7.04 ..	6.07 ..
Saturday	7.04 ..	6.07 ..

Perrin, Miss Perrin, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Harrison, Mr. G. P. V. Morgan, Mrs. L. Smith, Mr. E. W. Carter, Miss N. E. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson, Master J. G. N. Farquharson, Master P. W. M. Farquharson, Master M. B. Hewett, Miss D. House, Master House, Mrs. M. B. Julian, Miss C. S. Julian, Mrs. Michael, Miss Michael, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Peachey and infant, Mrs. C. T. Tod, Master H. Tod, Miss M. Tod, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wilkinson, Miss A. Wilkinson, Master C. Wilkinson.

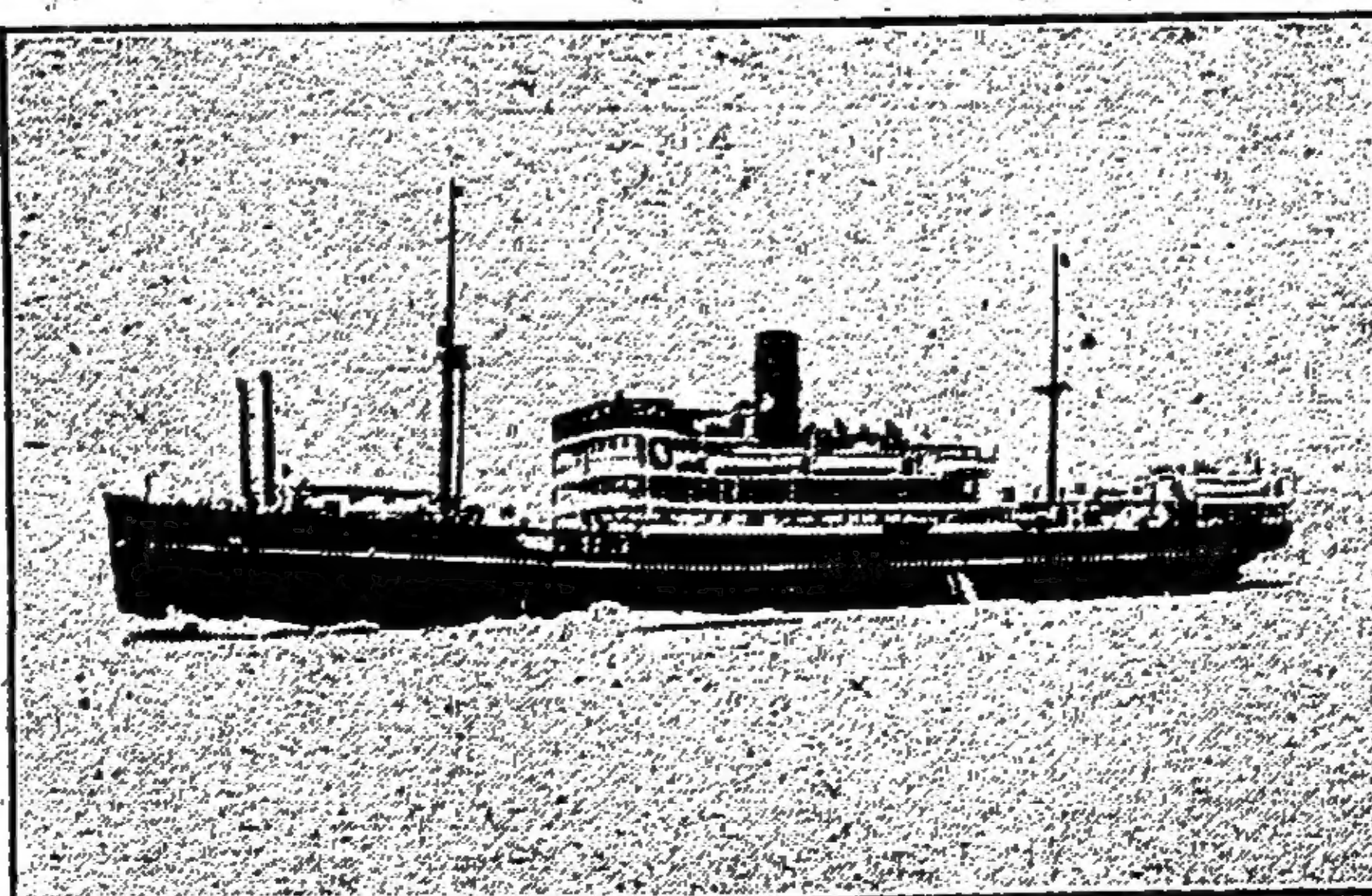
The following passengers left on January 23rd by the s.s. Tenyo Maru for San Francisco via Shanghai and Japan:—Mrs. L. R. Ildefonso, Master L. Ildefonso, Miss V. Ildefonso, Master B. Ildefonso, Master V. Ildefonso, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ihara, Miss T. Ihara, Master K. Ihara, Miss N. Ihara, Mr. T. Nakao, Mr. T. Kikuchi, Mr. W. Beatty, Miss S. Beatty, Mr. Arjan Singh Dhillan, Mr. Guder Singh, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wanson, Miss D. T. L. Wanson, Mr. R. H. Clement, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Irvine, Mr. Yeung Yau Sam, Master Yeung Poon Tak, Mr. Tan Choa Gu, Mrs. Fook Wing Shee, Master Lo Shek Ku, Mrs. Lo Chan Shee, Mrs. Haw Shee, Mr. Fung Sing.

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R. MUDYER, B.Sc. M.L.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YATSHING" "HANGSANG" "KWONGSANG" "KWAISANG"	Satur., 26th Jan., at 7 a.m. Tues., 29th Jan., at 7 a.m. Sun., 3rd Feb., at 7 a.m. Wed., 6th Feb., at 7 a.m.
KORE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI & MOJI	"HOSANG"	Sun., 3rd Feb., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via MOJI & KORE	"NAMSANG" "KUTSANG"	Fri., 15th Feb., at 7 a.m. Sun., 24th Jan., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG" "FOOKSANG"	Satur., 26th Jan., at 3 p.m. Satur., 2nd Feb., at 1 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" "HINSANG"	Satur., 9th Feb., at Noon Satur., 24th Feb., at 1 p.m.
CANTON	"CHIPSHING"	Satur., 26th Jan., at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone: CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

To LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBE.

Steamship "GLENSHANE"	(via Oran)	9th Feb.
Steamship "CARDIGANSHIRE"	(via Oran)	6th March
Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY"	(via Oran)	3rd April
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	(via Oran)	1st May

To SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Steamship "CARDIGANSHIRE"	...	24th Jan.
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOY"	...	11th Feb.
Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY"	...	18th Feb.
Motor Vessel "GLENAFF"	...	4th March

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE LTD.



FAR EASTERN PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA:
Cabin class ... £73. Intermediate class ... £48.
THROUGH BOOKINGS TO LONDON: FARE FROM HONG KONG TO LONDON.
Cabin class ... £80.

NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:—

Freight S.S. "Renscheid"	...	departure 24th Jan.
Freight S.S. "Main"	...	departure 30th Jan.
Pass. S.S. "TRIER"	...	departure 9th Feb.
Freight S.S. "Anhalt"	...	departure 21st Feb.
Pass. S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	...	departure 9th Mar.
Freight S.S. "Rohde"	...	departure 19th Mar.

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa.

Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles.

Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & Y. CHINA (Passenger steamers) JAPAN (Freight steamers)

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI:
Cabin class ... £75.00. Intermediate class ... £45.00.

Pass. S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	...	due here 10th Feb.
Freight S.S. "Goettingen"	...	due here 28th Feb.
Pass. S.S. "BAARBECKEN"	...	due here 13th Mar.
Freight S.S. "Tava"	...	due here 28th Mar.
Pass. S.S. "COLENZ"	...	due here 10th April

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS, HONG KONG.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High-Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAIHING	Friday	the 25th Jan., at 2 p.m.
HAINING	Tuesday	the 29th Jan., at 3 p.m.
HAIYANG	Friday	the 1st Feb., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fuchow (Fagou Anchorage) or vice-versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.,

General Managers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE ACROSS THE PACIFIC
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER17 Days Hong Kong-Vancouver, 14 Days Shanghai-Vancouver.
11 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 9 Days Yokohama-Vancouver.

SAILINGS 1929.

Steamship	Hong-Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Feb. 13	Feb. 16	Feb. 19	Feb. 21	Mar. 3
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 6	Mar. 9	Mar. 12	Mar. 14	Mar. 23
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Mar. 20	Mar. 23	Mar. 26	Mar. 28	Apr. 6
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Apr. 10	Apr. 13	Apr. 16	Apr. 18	Apr. 27
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	May 1	May 4	May 7	May 9	May 18
EMPERESS OF ASIA	May 15	May 18	May 21	May 23	June 1
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	June 5	June 8	June 11	June 13	June 22
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	June 19	June 22	June 25	June 27	July 6
EMPERESS OF ASIA	July 3	July 6	July 9	July 11	July 20
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	July 17	July 20	July 23	July 25	Aug. 3
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 31	Aug. 3	Aug. 6	Aug. 8	Aug. 17

E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.

Connecting Canadian Pacific Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

HONG KONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Feb. 22	Feb. 24	EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 1
Mar. 3	Mar. 10	EMPERESS OF ASIA	Mar. 15

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.

THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: "GACANPAC".
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: "NAUTILUS".

N.Y.K. LINE

THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES.
2130, 2112, 2110, 2102, 2083, VIA SAN FRANCISCO.
6240, 6240 VIA JAPAN AND SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu

REINYO MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Feb.

SIBERIA MARU ... Wednesday, 28th Mar.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 26th Jan.

HAKONE MARU (Call Hull) ... Saturday, 9th Feb.

SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

KAGA MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Feb.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Mar.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

HAKODATE MARU ... Monday, 28th Jan.

HAKOZAKI MARU ... Thursday, 31st Jan.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANYO MARU ... Friday, 1st Feb.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

BINGO MARU ... Monday, 28th Jan.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

TATSUNO MARU ... Sunday, 27th Jan.

ATAGO MARU ... Saturday, 2nd Feb.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles

DUBBAN MARU ... Friday, 25th Jan.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok;

BENGAL MARU ... Wednesday, 30th Jan.

MALACCA MARU ... Saturday, 9th Feb.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

TOTTORI MARU ... Monday, 28th Jan.

CEYLON MARU (Call Keelung omit Shanghai)

MURORAN MARU ... Thursday, 31st Jan.

HAKOZAKI MARU ... Monday, 4th Feb.

+ Cargo only.

Reduced 1st Class Extension Rates quoted between Manila and Australia.

For further information, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Dep'ts.)

Shipping News Daily Statement, Waterfront News, Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

LOW IMPORTS AND THROUGH FREIGHT.

ELEVEN BRITISH ARRIVALS.

The general cargo returns during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were below average and both imports and through freights showed a decrease against the previous day's figures. Twenty-one arrivals and sixteen departures were shown of which eleven arrivals and four departures were British.

Fifteen vessels discharged 6,010 tons of general merchandise for Hong Kong of which seven British vessels contributed 4,437 tons. The heaviest carriers were the s.s. Lymington (British) from Saigon with about 2,000 tons of rice, and the s.s. Saishu Maru (Japanese) from Samarinda with 1,700 tons of coal. Through freights carried by ten vessels amounted to 7,744 tons of which six were British with 3,944 tons. The two best returns were by the s.s. Yei-yun Maru (Japanese) from Yokohama and Moji with 1,900 tons of general cargo, and the s.s. Hangyang (British) from Taichang and Swatow with 1,683 tons.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:

	Arr.	Dep.
British	11	4
Norwegian	1	3
German	1	1
Japanese	4	1
Chinese	4	4
American	0	1
French	0	1
Portuguese	0	1
Total	21	16

VESSELS EXPECTED.

American Mail Line.

President Grant, Jan. 23th.

Australian-Oriental Line.

Changte, Feb. 4th.

Taiping, March 8th.

Bank Line.

Polaris, Feb. 1st.

Boegier, March 2nd.

City of Khartoum, Feb. 11th.

City of Guildford, March 3rd.

City of Delhi, March 11th.

City of Khios, March 31st.

City of Lincoln, April 23th.

Blue Funnel Line.

Talthybius, to-day.

Dolius, Jan. 23th.

Kenna, Jan. 23th.

Caithness, Feb. 2nd.

Ixion, Feb. 5th.

Philoctetes, Feb. 5th.

Patriot, Feb. 7th.

Autolycus, Feb. 8th.

Demodocus, Feb. 18th.

Bellerophon, Feb. 20th.

Sarpedon, Feb. 20th.

Euryades, Feb. 24th.

Troilus, Feb. 24th.

Tyndareus, Feb. 24th.

Menelaus, March 3rd.

Achilles, March 5th.

Agamemnon, March 5th.

Antenor, March 7th.

Protesilaus, March 14th.

Ajax, March 19th.

Oenta, March 23th.

Diomed, March 31st.

Pyrrhus, April 2nd.

Hector, April 4th.

Laomedon, April 6th.

Asphalion, April 14th.

Eurypylus, April 20th.

Neleus, April 22nd.

Peleus, April 24th.

Dardanus, April 30th.

British-India and Apear Line.

Takada, Jan. 29th.
Santhia, Jan. 30th.
Tilawa, Feb. 5th.
Talamba, Feb. 6th.
Takiwa, Feb. 10th.
Tahma, Feb. 16th.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Australia, Feb. 13th.

Dollar S.S. Line.

President Hayes, Jan. 28th.
President Lincoln, Jan. 28th.
President Cleveland, Feb. 1st.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen (John Manners & Co., Agents).

Java, Feb. 3rd.

Danmark, Feb. 10th.

Australia, Feb. 17th.

Chile, Feb. 23rd.

Eastern and Australian Lines.

Aratara, Jan. 30th.

Tanda, Feb. 4th.

St. Albans, March 4th.

Glen Line.

Glenashane, Feb. 8th.

Glenamoy, Feb. 11th.

Glenagarry, Feb. 18th.

Glenapp, March 4th.

Hamburg-America Line.

Havelland, to-day.

Saarland, Jan. 30th.

Havenstein, Feb. 8th.

Ermland, Feb. 19th.

Loverkrusen, Feb. 23th.

Burgeland, March 18th.

Ruhr, April 2nd.

Java-China-Japan Line.

Tjitaroca, Jan. 28th.

Tjitarang, Jan. 28th.

Tjitarak, Jan. 28th.

Tjitarik, Feb. 8th.

Tjitarondari, Feb. 6th.

Tjitarocem, Feb. 11th.

Tjitarombang, Feb. 16th.

Tjitaranok, Feb. 20th.

Messageries Maritimes.

General Metzinger, Jan. 27th.

D'Artagnan, Jan. 28th.

Compiegne, Feb. 12th.

Sphinx, Feb. 12th.

Andre Lebon, Feb. 26th.

Porthos, March 12th.

Chenonceau, March 26th.

Athos II, April 9th.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Durban Maru, to-morrow.

Kashima Maru, to-morrow.

Tatsuno Maru, Jan. 28th.

Bingo Maru, Jan. 27th.

Hakodate Maru, Jan. 27th.

Tottori Maru, Jan. 27th.

Ceylon Maru, Jan. 28th.

Bengal Maru, Jan. 29th.

Koyei Maru, Jan. 30th.

Anyo Maru, Jan. 31st.

Maroran Maru, Jan. 30th.

Atago Maru, Feb. 1st.

Hakozaki Maru, Feb. 3rd.

Morioke Maru, Feb. 4th.

Tajima Maru, Feb. 5th.

Hakone Maru, Feb. 8th.

Kuma Maru, Feb. 8th.

Malacca Maru, Feb. 8th.

Tamba Maru, Feb. 10th.

Siberia Maru, Feb. 11th.

Sado Maru, Feb. 14th.

Hakusawa Maru, Feb. 17th.

Nagato Maru, Feb. 18th.

Shinyo Maru, Feb. 18th.

Peninsular and Oriental.

Padua, Jan. 28th.

Alipore, Jan. 31st.

Macedonia, Feb. 1st.

Morea, Feb. 2nd.

Kidderpore, Feb. 7th.

Khiva, Feb. 15th.

Kashgar, Feb. 16th.

Malwa, March 1st.

Nagpore, March 3rd.

Khyber, March 7th.

Nuldera, March 15th.

Karmala, March 21st.

Labore, March 24th.

Mantua, March 28th.

Jeypore, April 11th.

Kashmir, April 11th.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

S.S. SUI TAI TO RESUME SERVICE TO MACAO.

CHANGES IN SHIPS AND PERSONAL.

The s.s. Sui Tai, which was gutted by fire some time ago while at her wharf at Wing Lok Street, has been re-conditioned, at the Kowloon Docks.

After her trials which will be on Friday, the vessel will resume service to Macao.

Her re-entry into the service of the Hong Kong Canton & Macao Steamship Company's Service has brought about a number of changes as regards steamers and officers.

The s.s. Wing On which is at present on the Macao service in place of the s.s. Sui Tai will return to her usual run to Kowloon; and the s.s. Sanning which is running in place of the s.s. Wing On to Kowloon, will take up her old run to Wuchow.

Mr. R. Stewart, formerly mate of the s.s. Tai-shan, will go as master of the s.s. Sui Tai, with Mr. J. Reece, formerly 2nd Officer of the "Kishan," as Chief Officer. Mr. T. V. Harmon will resume his post as Chief engineer of the Sui Tai.

Mr. Lake formerly 2nd officer of the s.s. Lungshan will go as chief officer to the s.s. Tai-shan, and Mr. Spence, formerly of the s.s. Charles Hardouin will go as 2nd officer of the Lungshan. Mr. De La Sala will remain mate of the s.s. Kinshan with Mr. McCall, formerly of the s.s. Kong Ning, second officer.

Mr. G. Best will be mate of the s.s. Charles Hardouin.

Engine Trouble.

The s.s. Saishu Maru (Japanese) from Samarinda with a cargo of coal, reports having experienced engine trouble off Waglan Lighthouse on her arrival yesterday and was towed in by the tugboat of the Taikoo Dockyards "Taikoo." The nature of the engine trouble is not stated. Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha are the local agents for the vessel.

Cargo Of Chemicals.

The s.s. Tokushima (Japanese) arriving from Yokohama and Moji carried 340 cases of acids and chemicals, of which 130 cases were for Hong Kong and 110 cases for through ports.

Inside The Causeway Bay Shelter.

Four cargo boat mistresses were before Commander G. F. Hole at the Marine Court yesterday morning for being moored inside the Causeway Typhoon Shelter without a permit. All four defendants pleaded guilty and had nothing to say. They were fined \$5 each, with the alternative of five days' hard labour.

Atlantic Deck Passengers.

Six vessels brought 290 Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

Derfflinger, Feb. 10th.

Goettingen, Feb. 23th.

Saarbrücken, March 13th.

Trave, March 28th.

Coblenz, April 10th.

Prince Line.

Japanese Prince, Jan. 26th.

Japanese Prince, Feb. 21st.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Nippon, Jan. 31st.

Ceylon, Feb. 4th.

P. & O., British India Apear and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FORSTRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN, GULF
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND,
LAND, PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE,
GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FOURNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ALIPORE"	5,273	31st Jan.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"MOREA"	10,953	3rd Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	7th Feb.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	16th Feb.	Marseilles, Casablanca, London and Hull.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	2nd Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"PADUA"	5,907	9th Mar.	Mars., L'don, A. warp, B'dm, H'g.
"KHIVA"	9,135	16th Mar.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"MALWA"	10,980	30th Mar.	do.
"NALDERA"	10,988	13th Apr.	S'bay, Manu, & London
"KARNATA"	9,128	20th Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,949	27th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,858	11th May	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"MOBEA"	10,953	25th May	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	8th June	Marseilles and London.
"KAJPUTANA"	16,568	22nd June	Bombay, Marseilles & L'don.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	6th July	Marseilles and London.
"KARNATA"	16,801	20th July	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	3rd Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,980	17th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KARNATA"	9,128	31st Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"MOBEA"	10,953	14th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,949	29th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,858	12th Oct.	Marseilles and London.

